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Asiatic Society Monographs,

VOL. VII.

A MANUAL

OF

MUSALMAN NUMISMATICS.

BY

O. CODRINGTON, M.D., F.S.A.

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PREFACE.

THIS book is intended for the help of those who, not being Arabic or Persian scholars, would like to know something about the Oriental coins which may come in their way, as well as of others who with a knowledge of these languages find difficulties in the lettering, arrangements, and reading of the legends, which are often so different in these respects from the plain writing of a MS. or the print of a book, and in the meanings of marks and symbols which are to be found on coins.

It originated in notes, made during several years, in a copy of that valuable but now scarce book, "Elements de la Numismatique Musulmane," by F. Soret, Brussels, 1864, a reprint from *Revue de la Numismatique Belge*, ser. IV, tome ii. Considerable correspondence from India and at home, personal references made to me, and the remembrance of my own troubles when beginning to work at Oriental coins some years ago in India without much aid from books, have guided me as to what might be most usefully included in such a Manual as this.

The book will, I hope, be found useful, as one of ready reference, to Oriental numismatists generally, in the same way as Soret's has been to those who had a copy of it.

My thanks are due to Mr. Guy Le Strange and Mr. H. F. Amedroz for information regarding the location of some mint towns, and to the latter also for help in Arabic legends.

O. C.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Abjad	115
Abtas	116
Alamat and Anwan	77
Alphabet	1
Bibliography	233
Bismillah	20
Christian Era	205
Chronograms	115
Ciphers	7
Classification of Coinages ...	47
Counter-marks	53
Cycle Years	206
Dates	208
Denominations of Coins ...	117
Diacritical Marks	8
Eras	203
Fraehn's Conspectus Classium	48
Hijra and Christian Years, Table of	212
Hijra Era	203
Hints for reading Kufic Coins	3
Honorary Titles	58
Ilahi Era	205
Imams, Twelve	44
Isolated Letters and Words ...	9
Kalimah	21
Khalifs, Abbasid	91
Khalifs, Egyptian Abbasid ...	92
Khalifs, Four	43
Khalifs, Umayyad	90
Khanian Era	204

	PAGE
Koranic Sentences	23
Kufic Coins, Hints for reading	3
Lakab	58
Languages used	14
Marks of Genuineness ...	9
Mint Marks	18
Mint Towns, List of	127
Mint Towns, Titles of ...	198
Mintage, Place and Time of...	125
Months, Names of	208
Months, Names of, on Mysore Coinage in Abjad and Abtas	209
Morphology of Coins ...	12
Names, Proper	56
Names of God	40
Numbers	4
Ornamentation	17
Pious Expressions or Ejaculations	30
Poetical Legends	94
Proper Names	56
Regal Titles	77
Regnal Years	210
Religious Legends	20
Samvat Era	205
Spanish Era	205
Symbols	18
Table of Hijra and Christian Years	212
Titles of Mint Towns ...	198
Types and Varieties of Coins...	11

ERRATA.

Page 12, line 21, *for* on Coins *read* of Coins.

,, 17, line 6, *for* Hafsidi *read* Hafsid.

,, 31, line 9, *for* انصاها *read* انصارها .

,, 31, last line, *for* بالوقا *read* بالوفا .

,, 39, line 1, *for* مهسلت *read* مهملت .

,, 41, line 17, *for* الرفيب *read* الرقيب .

,, 48, line 25, *for* Ghaznawi *read* Ghaznawid.

,, 51, line 19, *for* Julayhid *read* Sulayhid.

,, 54, line 2, *for* Yaku *read* Yakub.

,, 57, lines 5 and 15, *for* اسحق *read* اسحاق .

,, 82, line 24, *for* المل حوم *read* المرحوم .

,, 91, line 18, *for* اسحق *read* اسحاق .

,, 127, line 22, *for* 44° 35′ *read* 42° 27′.

,, 127, line 23, *for* 67° 20′ *read* 68° 10′.

,, 129, line 10, *for* ازربيجان *read* اذربيجان .

,, 129, last line but 4, *for* Rodgers *read* Rogers.

,, 133, after line 27 *insert*:

Allahabad. In N.W. Provinces, India. 25° 26′ N.; 81° 55′ E. Dehli Emperors. الهاباد ـ الهاباس

,, 134, line 6, *for* Siras *read* Sivas.

,, 134, last line but 1, *for* Rodgers *read* Rogers.

,, 149, after line 22 *insert*:

Junaghar. In Kathiawar, India. 21° 31′ N.; 70° 36′ E. Dehli Emperors. Local Rajah. جونه كره ـ جونگر ـ جوناگڈه

ALPHABET.

	ISOLATE.	FINAL.	MEDIAL.	INITIAL.		ISOLATE.	FINAL.	MEDIAL.	INITIAL.
Alif . .	ا	ا	ا	ا	Ta . . .	ط	ط	ط	ط
Be . . .	ب	ب	بـ	بـ	Za . . .	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
Pe . . .	پ	پ	پـ	پـ	Ain . . .	ع	ع	عـ	عـ
Te . . .	ت	ت	تـ	تـ	Ghain . .	غ	غ	غـ	غـ
The, Se .	ث	ث	ثـ	ثـ	Fe . . .	ف	ف	فـ	فـ
Ta . . .	ټ	ټ	ټـ	ټـ	Kaf . . .	ق	ق	قـ	قـ
Jim . . .	ج	ج	جـ	جـ	Kaf . . .	ک	ک	کـ	کـ
Chim . .	چ	چ	چـ	چـ	Gaf . . .	گ	گ	گـ	گـ
Ha . . .	ح	ح	حـ	حـ	Saghir nūn	ڭ	ڭ	ڭـ	ڭـ
Kha . . .	خ	خ	خـ	خـ	Lam . .	ل	ل	لـ	لـ
Dal . . .	د	د	د	د	Mim . .	م	م	مـ	مـ
Zal . . .	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	Nun . .	ن	ن	نـ	نـ
Da . . .	ڈ	ڈ	ڈ	ڈ	Waw . .	و	و	و	و
Re . . .	ر	ر	ر	ر	He . . .	ه	ه	ھ ہ	ھ
Ze . . .	ز	ز	ز	ز	Ye . . .	ي	ي	يـ	يـ
Zhe . . .	ژ	ژ	ژ	ژ	*In Malay.*				
Sin . . .	س	س	سـ	سـ	Ga . . .	ڭ	ڭ	ڭـ	ڭـ
Shin . .	ش	ش	شـ	شـ	Nga . . .	ڠ	ڠ	ڠـ	ڠـ
Sad . . .	ص	ص	صـ	صـ	No . . .	ڽ	ڽ	ڽـ	ڽـ
Zad, Dhad.	ض	ص	ضـ	ضـ	Pa . . .	ڤ	ڤ	ڤـ	ڤـ

PLATE I.

	Separated.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.
ا				
ب				
ج				
د				
ز				
س ش				
ص ض				
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ف ق ک				
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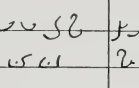
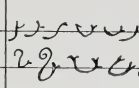
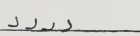
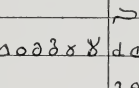
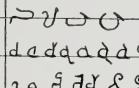
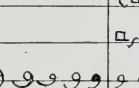
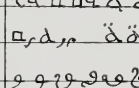
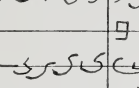
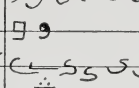
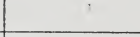
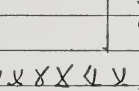
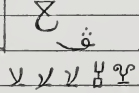
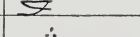
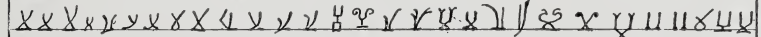
PLATE II.

	SEPARATED.	FINAL.	MEDIAL.	INITIAL.
ن				
ه				
و				
ى				
ق				



CIPHERS.

1 ١١١

2 ٢٢٢٢٢٢

3 ٣٣٣٣٣٣

4 ٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤٤

5 ٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥

6 ٦٦٦٦٦٦

7 ٧٧٧٧٧٧

8 ٨٨٨٨٨٨

9 ٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩

0 ٠٠

MUSALMAN NUMISMATICS.

THE ALPHABET.

On Plates I and II are shown the letters of the Arabic alphabet in the various forms in which they appear on coins. In each column, on the left is the letter as written in Kufic on the coins of the Umayyad Khalifs, in isolate, initial, medial, or final form; and following it to the right are other shapes in which it appears, more or less in order of time and progress of change.

ا was at first a straight, even, perpendicular line of a height about double that of the ordinary letters. It has not much changed, except in showing a slight curve at the bottom and a broadening at the top. It may be joined to its preceding letter, but not to the one following, and is therefore in only isolate and final form. In ornamental writing the top of the letter is often curved over and lengthened into a curl or loop, and when the legend is arranged in arabesque or fancy pattern it is often misplaced from its proper position in the word, or slanting, or even omitted, an ا in another place doing duty for it also.

ب ت ث. The diacritical dots are often omitted (always so in the Kufic); there is then nothing to distinguish these letters from one another, or from ن and ى in the initial and medial state. In Persian there is also the letter پ, and in Hindustani the ٹ, or, as it is more often written on coins, ط; it is so found on some of the coinage of Indian native states bearing the name of Queen Victoria, وكطوريا.

ج ح خ and in Persian چ. These letters are also to be known from one another by their dots; they are subject, as will be

seen, to many variations of form, and may sometimes be mistaken for ع or غ.

ذ د in Kufic are very like ظ ط ض ص and ک, but as a rule the upright limb is shorter than in the ک and the body is open on the left side instead of closed as in the ص. On coins of later date the د is sometimes so thin as to be almost a ر, and at other times approaches in fatness to و.

ز ر final are sometimes very like ن final. In Hindustani there is a letter ژ or ڑ.

ش س do not present much difficulty when in this form, but when the upright limbs or 'teeth' are replaced by the sweeping curve of Persian *talik* writing, in the middle of a word it may be read as ن ت پ ب or ی.

ظ ط ض ص are troublesome in Kufic, as mentioned above under د. They are subject to a good deal of variation in form.

غ ع as initial or final may be mistaken for خ ح.

ق ف must not be mistaken for م medial or و, nor as initial for غ ع. The loop in medial is above the line (ھ) instead of below, as in ھ.

ک has many varieties, and in Kufic is very like د and ص, as mentioned above. In Persian and Turkish there is also the letter گ or ڪ.

ل can almost always be known from ا by the curve to the left at the bottom, or in Kufic a short rectangular turn.

م has many forms. Sometimes it may be confused with ق ف or ع medial, or ب and ح initial, or in one form for ھ or ہ.

ن final has many variations; may easily be mistaken for final ر.

ه has many forms, but is usually easily made out.

و is sometimes like ق ف, at other times like م, and more rarely like د.

ی final or isolate is usually distinct, but medial or initial without dots is not so.

لا is represented in such a variety of forms that an assortment of them is given on the Plate.

ڠ *ng* and ڤ *p* are used in Malay-Arabic writing only.

For reading Kufic coins, which have no diacritical dots, the following hints may be useful. The mint name and the date are the only parts as a rule which require attention. The mint names all begin with the preposition ب, 'in' or 'at.' If the second and third letters are both equally about double as tall as the initial ب, they are probably ال 'the'—there are but two or three mint towns beginning with ال. In that case the next letter will be the initial of the name, which, having been made out, simplifies matters much, as one can then get the help of the 'List of Mint Towns.' If the second and third letters be not ال, then the second is of course the initial of the mint name. Two short upright strokes will probably be ت ب or ن with a following ى; often the stroke for ى is a little taller than for the other three letters. Three short upright strokes in succession are most likely ش س; four, ش س and ن ت ب or ى before or after it—the three strokes of the س are usually just a little shorter than the one before or after it. Doubts as to Kufic ك ط ص د may often be cleared away by looking at those letters where they occur in known words in the legends on the same coin, such as ضرب, هذا, شريک, ليظهرد, and in the same way comparison may be made if needed with the م and و. A final ن can very often be found in one of the words of the date to clear up a doubt between it and ر. In reading the dates care is needed not to mistake اثنين (one long, three short strokes), ثلث (one short, one long, one short), and ست (four short). سبع and سبعين should have the fourth stroke rather taller, تسع and تسعين the first stroke taller than the others; but there is sometimes so little difference that it is hard to tell which is meant. خمسين and ثمنين are sometimes much alike, but if the strokes after the م can be counted, that will decide as to which numeral it is, for in the former there are five and in the latter but three.

NUMBERS AND CIPHERS.

The dates of striking are almost always given on Musalman coins, in words or in ciphers. Until the seventh century of the Hijra we find the former only, but after that ciphers came gradually into use, so that by the beginning of the ninth century they were generally adopted. The earliest dates in cipher are on Urtukid coins, e.g. ٦١٤ on a coin struck at Amid. Sometimes we find the date given both in words and ciphers, or partly in words and partly in ciphers; e.g. on a coin of the Golden Horde, سبعين ٧٠ for A.H. 770. The number is usually expressed in the feminine form, but sometimes in the masculine. The conjunction و is almost always used, e.g. تسع و سبعين و مئة, but occasionally omitted. Reference has already been made to difficulties in reading some of the numbers in the Kufic writing. The same will be found often on coins of a later time, especially with regard to seven and nine, as sometimes there is no difference between the height of the ب or ت and the teeth of the س, but then the spacing usually indicates, thus سبعين , تسعين . The following is a list of the numbers.

	Arabic.		Persian.
one	احد *masc.*	احدى *fem.*	يک
two	اثنين *masc.*	ثنتين *fem.* & اثنتين	دو
three	ثلاثة *masc.*	ثلاث *fem.* & ثلث	سه
four	اربعة *masc.*	اربع *fem.*	چهار
five	خمسة *masc.*	خمس *fem.*	پنج
six	ستة *masc.*	ست *fem.*	شش
seven	سبعة *masc.*	سبع *fem.*	هفت
eight	ثمانية *masc.*	ثمان *fem.*	هشت
nine	تسعة *masc.*	تسع *fem.*	نه

	Arabic.	Persian.
ten	عشر *fem.* عشرة *masc.*	ده
eleven	احد عشر *masc.* احدى عشرة *fem.*	یازده
twelve	اثنتى عشرة	دوازده
thirteen	ثلث عشرة	سیزده
fourteen	اربع عشرة	چهارده
fifteen	خمس عشرة	پانزده
sixteen	ست عشرة	شانزده
seventeen	سبع عشرة	هفده or هفتده
eighteen	ثمان عشرة	هشده or هشتدة
nineteen	تسع عشرة	نوازده
twenty	عشرين	بیست
twenty-one	احد وعشرين or احدي وعشرين	بیست و یک
	and so on to	and so on to
thirty	ثلاثين or ثلثين	سی
thirty-two	اثنتين و ثلثين	سی و دو
forty	اربعين	چهل
forty-three	ثلث و اربعين	چهل و سه
fifty	خمسين	پنجاه
fifty-four	اربع و خمسين	پنجاه و چهار
sixty	ستين	شست
sixty-five	خمس وستين	شست و پنج
seventy	سبعين	هفتاد
seventy-six	ست و سبعين	هفتاد و شش
eighty	ثمانين	هشتاد
eighty-seven	سبع و ثمانين	هشتاد و هفت
ninety	تسعين	نود
ninety-eight	ثمان و تسعين	نود و هشت
one hundred	مائة or مئة	صد

	Arabic.	Persian.
two hundred	مائتين or مئتين	دو صد or دو يست
three hundred	ثلثمائة ,, ثلثمئة	سه صد
four hundred	اربعمائة ,, اربعمئة	چهار صد
five hundred	خمسمائة ,, خمسمئة	پنج صد
six hundred	ستمائة ,, ستمئة	شش صد
seven hundred	سبعمائة ,, سبعمئة	هفت صد
eight hundred	ثمانمائة ,, ثمنمئة	هشت صد
nine hundred	تسعمائة ,, تسعمية	نه صد
one thousand	الف	هزار

Fractions.

one-quarter . . . . پاو , ربع (Hindustani).
one-half . . . . . نيم , نصف (Pers.); ادها (Hindustani).
three-quarters . . . پاون (Hindustani).
one-third . . . . . ثلث.
one-and-a-half . . . ڈيڑھ (Hindustani).
two-and-a-half . . . اڑای (Hindustani).

On some coins of Malay States and Netherlands and English Settlements in the Straits numerals are given in Malay.

1	. . . س and سات	$\frac{3}{4}$	. . . تيگ لاڤس
2	. . . . . دو	$\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . . تڠه
3	. . . . . تيگ	$\frac{1}{3}$	. . . . كتيگ
4	. . . . . امڤت	$\frac{1}{4}$	. . . سڤر امڤت
5	. . . . . ليم	$\frac{1}{10}$	. . . . سڤر ڤوله
6	. . . . . انم	$\frac{1}{20}$	. . . سڤر دو ڤوله
7	. . . . . توجه	$\frac{1}{40}$	. . سڤر امڤت ڤوله
8	. . . . . سلاڤن	$\frac{1}{100}$	. . . . سڤر اتس
9	. . . . . سمبيلن	$\frac{1}{200}$	. . . سڤر دو راتس
10	. . . . . سڤوله		

The Arabic ciphers, in varying forms in which they appear on Muhammadan coins, are given on Plate II. They are often ill-formed, and require a practised eye to read them. The ١ may be out of place, slanting one way or the other, or mixed up with neighbouring lettering. ٣ may have its horizontal arm shaky, and so look like ٣. ٣ sometimes has its arm so irregularly formed as to be taken for ٣. ٣ has more variety of shape than any other cipher, and in one of its forms is the same as one variety of ٥. The form ٤ is used on Turkish and African coins. ٥ has many forms too, but usually it is either ٥ or ٥. The ٥ is sometimes too small, and therefore like a figure used for 0. ٦ may have its arm at an acute angle and so be taken for ٧, or be reversed to ٣, or have its arm rounded and nearly closed at the top and so be like ٩. ٧ and ٨ are usually pretty distinct, but sometimes they slant a good deal, even to the extent of lying on their sides; in that case they may be taken to have fallen over to the right, so that < is ٧ and > is ٨. ٩ may be like a ٦ if not closed at the top, and is not rarely reversed, i.e. with its ring to the right. When ten is indicated by · it is not always visible, and when ٥ is used there is a doubt sometimes from its size whether 5 or 0 is intended.

Dates expressed in ciphers are read from left to right, except those on the coins of Maisur (Mysore), which, as in Arabic writing, are written from right to left. But sometimes the whole date is by mistake reversed, e.g. ٣٨٧ for ٧٨٣ on a coin of the Golden Horde, and sometimes with the further error of the ciphers being reversed, e.g. ٦٨٧ for ٧٨٣. Sometimes, too, the ciphers are not placed in order in a line, but distributed in the area of the coin, e.g. ٩ ١ ٣ ٣ ١ ٩ on coins of Shahs of Persia. Generally, however, in any of these cases there is not much difficulty in discovering the error or in seeing the proper order of the ciphers, as one can tell from other signs what is within a century or so the age of a coin.

DIACRITICAL MARKS.

These are, as has been mentioned, almost always omitted on Kufic coins; on later ones they are found irregularly—generally there were none or only a few until comparatively modern times. When given they often do not help much in the reading of the legend, from being placed not immediately above or below the consonant of which they form part; and on coins which are ornamented, as many are, by dots and groups of dots, it is not easy to tell which are for use and which are for decoration; a difference in size or shape, will, however, often indicate this. The vowel marks are almost always omitted as in ordinary writing. The two dots indicating the ت or ي are sometimes placed like a colon (:), and the groups of three in ش چ پ may be arranged in a line (...). On the Kufic coins there are 'points' above or below certain letters in the legends which seem to be marks of genuineness or engravers' marks, although they are often the correct diacritical ones for the letter near which they are placed.

ISOLATED LETTERS AND WORDS.

In the areas of Arabic coins, sometimes above, sometimes below the legend and not forming a part of it, are often found letters or words, the signification of some of which has been a good deal discussed. If it be a name, it is in all probability that of a governor, vizier, or moneyer, but more often it is one of the words or initials given in the following list, being marks of genuineness or mint marks, indicating goodness of weight or fineness of metal. The list is compiled from one made by E. Meir, with a few additions of other writers. It will be seen that a single letter is in some cases given to denote a word, e.g. س for سلم and سلام, ع for عدل, ه for هزب, ت for تم. These are very common on the coins of the Abbaside period.

heavy . . . . . ابدن	good . . . . . به
pure gold . . . . . ابريز	fine . . . . . بهلول
well made . . . . . احكم	complete . . . . تمّ - د - ت
best sort . . . . . اكرم	current . . . . جاز - جائز
not false . . . . . امان - ام	warranted . . . . جارب
pure . . . . . باحت	thick . . . . . جخ
good . . . . . بخ	uncertain weight or quality جزف
very good . . . . . بخ بخ	excellent . . . . . جيّد
true . . . . . برّ	precious . . . . . حبّ
true weight . . . . برّ بكول	regular . . . حق - ح - ح
true by divine weight برّ بكول الله	good . . . . . خير
very excellent . . . برّ جيّد	full . . . . . درّ - د
tribute . . . . . بركة	current . . . . . رائج

heavy	رزين - ر
richly	سعيد - سع
	سعيد بج - سعيد سلم
complete . . .	سلام - سلم - س
pure	صرد - ص
purity	طالوب
lawful	طيب - ط
right weight . . .	عال - عا
extremely good weight	عال غاية
beautiful . . .	عتق - عت
just	عدل - ع - ع
very just weight .	عدل فائق
excellent good weight	عدل عزّ
beautiful, just .	عدل حسن
increased, just .	عدل ميط
excellent	عزّ
prover (assayer) . . .	فاتن
superior	فائق
incomparable . . .	فرد - فريد
fixed	قدر - ق
pure	قزّ
sufficient	كفى

just weight . . .	كيل - ك
mass	مدّ - م
just mass	مدّ عدل
mass of weight . .	مدّ وازن
regular mass . . .	حق مدّ
excellent	مزيز - مز
rich weight . . .	مبارك
precious	محبوب
excellent weight . .	محيدية
profitable	مرفق
refined	مصفّا
refined in the fire	مصفّا حرب
good weight	ميزان
increased	ميط
just weight	وازن - و
old weight	وزن قديم
full weight	واف - وافى - وافر - و
of good augury . . .	واق
stout	وس
rich weight	وشاه
full weight	وفية
pure	هذب - ه - ه

ORIGIN OF TYPES OF COINAGE AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT VARIETIES.

At the time of the rise of the power of the early Khalifs, the coinages of the regions which were brought under their rule were, speaking generally, the Byzantine in the West and the Persian Sassanian in the East. At first, following the usual practice of Oriental conquerors, the new rulers made use of that which was the currency of the country, altering the coins by degrees to be indicative of the new ruling power and religion, but making the changes so gradually as not to give an unfamiliar appearance to the coins in the eyes of the people, but to preserve the continuity of the accustomed coinage with only such changes as were necessary. Thus we see in the earliest gold of the Khalifs an imitation of the coin of the Byzantine emperor adapted by the figure of the Khalif with a sword in his hand being substituted for that of the emperor holding a staff with a cross on it, on the obverse; and on the reverse the cross, standing on four steps, altered into a column with a ball on its top. The legends on both sides are changed to Arabic ones in Kufic character:

بسم الله لا اله الا الله وحده محمد رسول الله

بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينر سنة ست و سبعين

Similarly the silver coins of the last Sassanian king were altered by the additions of crescents and stars and بسم الله on the margins, and later by the name of the governor of the province being added in Kufic in the area. So, too, the Byzantine copper of the M variety of Heraclius had small additions of Arabic Musalman words on them. Others in copper of the same type as the gold above mentioned were also struck.

Then when the Khalif Abd-al-Malik in A.H. 76, in compliance with the rule of the Prophet which prohibits the making of representations of living things and declares that every painter is in hell-fire, established the first purely Musalman coins, he still preserved in them a semblance to the gold Byzantine and silver Sassanian, in size, form, and general appearance. Mr. C. F. Keary, in an article in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1885 and 1886 on "The Morphology of Coins," shows that the reverse of a coin of Khusru II, turned a quarter round, at a little distance seems almost identical with one of Abd-al-Malik, struck at Basra A.H. 79; but, looking closer, one sees that the two figures with a fire altar between them on the former are replaced by three lines of Kufic Arabic on the latter, and the marginal Pehlvi legend altered to a Kufic one also. But the marginal circles are preserved almost intact, and the crescents and stars on the one have changed to corresponding annulets in the other.

There was little variation from this type in the coinage of the Umayyads of Spain, the Abbasid, Buwayhid, Samanid, Hamdanid, Ukaylid, and other dynasties in Irak and Yaman up to the times of the Mongols, but in Africa the Aghlabis, according to Mr. Keary, whose "Morphology of Coins" supplies the substance of these paragraphs, founded their currency in both gold and silver on the pattern of the gold coins of the Abbasis. The Fatimis followed the Aghlabis with the development of a new variety, i.e. coins which have their inscriptions arranged in a series of concentric circles. Their successors, the Ayyubis, adopted at first the same pattern, but later changed it to a plainer form in straight lines, and this form was continued without much change by the Mamluks. In about the beginning of the sixth century A.H. the enclosing of the area legend in a compartment came into use—squares, star-shapes, circles, ovals; 4, 6, and 8 foils, etc. This is noticeable in the Ayyubid, Saljuk, and especially in the Mongol series.

There was a remarkable departure from the Musalman type in some of the coinages of Asia Minor and Syria—Ayyubid, Saljuk, Urtukid, and Zangid—in reverting to imitations of Greek, Seleucid,

and Roman coin obverses; heads and busts, and full and half figures of men; horsemen, eagle, lion and sun, centaur, etc. This, no doubt, arose from a desire to adapt the coinage to that current in the neighbourhood and in use in the trading transactions with the West.

The coinage of the Mongols of Persia followed much the same pattern as that of the dynasties which they supplanted, and the same character was continued up to and throughout the reigns of Timur and his house.

But in the farther East there was an altogether different initial type—the Bactrian, from which sprang the coins of more solidity and thickness developing into the rupee. The two great coinages of the Muhammadan world of modern times show a marked difference suggestive of varying original types, more so perhaps a century ago than now. Compare, for instance, a gold or silver coin of Nadir Shah of Persia with one of Sultan Mahmud I, his contemporary in Turkey.

LANGUAGES.

Arabic is the language generally used on Musalman coins, but Persian is that which is usual on the coinage of the Shahs of Persia, the kings and emperors of Dehli, native Indian states, and the East India Company, mixed in the cases of the two last-named with some Sanskrit or vernacular words, and Malay on coins of that region.

In this book all legends in the Arabic character are taken into consideration, for although some coins bearing them were not issued by Musalman rulers, and so should, strictly speaking, perhaps be excluded, yet all with Arabic lettering upon them were issued for the use of, or to be read by, Muhammadans, by whom alone that character is used, or were imitations of Musalman coins. It is convenient to thus arrange Oriental numismatics into Musalman, Chinese, and Hindu.

But there are many bilingual and some trilingual coins which are specially interesting in an historical way, and should be considered. As has been said above, the earliest Musalman coins were copied from Greek-Roman and Sassanian ones, with Arabic additions; they are therefore bilingual, having in the former series Greek and Latin, and in the latter Pehlvi legends, the Arabic additions being either pious phrases or translations of the mint names or some words indicating genuineness. There are also some early African imitations of the Byzantine coinage with Latin legends, which have been read as "Non est Deus nisi Deus et Alius non est" and "In nomine tuo, Deus Omnipotens"; these were followed by others having on them the Kalima in Arabic, at first in part, afterwards entire.

The coins of Tabaristan, a detached province of the Persian Empire, were of a slightly different module to those of the Sassanian proper, although of the same type, being smaller and

finer with Tabaristan upon them in Pehlvi. After the conquest of the province by the Arab Musalmans, governors were appointed whose names are to be found upon the coins at the side of the Sassanian king's head, written in fine Kufic : عمر , سعيد , سليمن , مقتل , هانى .

Of Northern India at the end of the third century (Hijra), there are coins of the horseman and bull variety, with Sanskrit on one side over the bull and the name of the Khalif المقتدر on the other above the horseman. The same type was used by some of the Ghazni kings, and also later by the early Pathan kings of Dehli.

As early as A.H. 660 a coin of Khubilay Khan was struck at Bukhara with Chinese on one side and Arabic on the other, and there are coins of the time of the Muhammadan rebellion in China in the last century which are also in both these languages.

The Norman kings of Salerno and Sicily, who drove out the Saracen chiefs from those regions in the seventh century (Hijra), issued Arabic coins in imitation of some of the Ayyubid, but with a Christian formula of faith in imperfect lettering which might easily deceive their Muhammadan subjects. In the same way Alphonse VIII of Spain struck coins on which were in Arabic the ascription to the Holy Trinity and the declaration that he was the Amir of the Catholics, and the Pope the Imam of the Church of Messiah.

Georgia, from its position, was overrun by invaders from the north and south at all times, and its coinage shows a strange variety, of bilingual character, in consequence : at one time imitation of Sassanian, at another Byzantine with Greek and Georgian, at others Georgian and Arabic, and in the time of the Mongol power, Georgian, Arabic, and Mongolian.

Mongolian writing is also seen intermixed with Arabic on many of the coins of the Mongols of Persia.

Armenia was in much the same position as Georgia with regard to exposure to invasions. Its coinage, with the Christian king on one side and a lion on the other, with Armenian marginal legends, was, during the time of subjection to the Saljuks of Asia

Minor in the seventh century (Hijra), changed into one having on one side the figure of the king and Armenian legend, and on the other side Arabic legends similar to those on the contemporary Saljuk coins. Also when a little later the Mamluk Sultan Nasir al-Din Muhammad raided Armenia, he overstruck the Armenian king's coins with his own coin dies: an unusual proceeding for an Oriental king.

In India, some of the later Dehli kings, as well as the earliest before referred to, used the Devanagari characters on their coins as well as Arabic, and the last kings of the dynasty had their names on coins in the same characters as did also kings of Bengal.

M. Drouin quite lately discovered a Sanskrit legend upon a gold coin of Akbar.

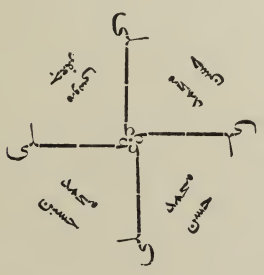
Many native states of India have bilingual coins, partly in Persian, partly in the vernacular of the state, and sometimes partly in English. The East India Company issued bilingual, trilingual, and even multilingual coins using English, Persian, Hindustani, Bengali, Tamil, and Telugu. In the Straits there are Company coins with English, Persian, and Malay legends, and one with Chinese in addition to these three.

The Netherlands Government issued coinage for their states with Malay reverses to the obverses of the European pattern.

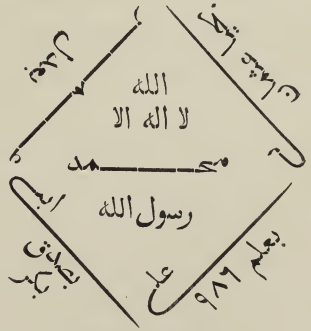
The Portuguese, although in other ways very ready to imitate the coinage of their neighbours in India, never used the Arabic character. The French, on the other hand, imitated the Dehli coinage as closely as did the English.

ORNAMENTATION.

The ornamentation of Musalman coins lies chiefly in the lettering, the arrangement and grouping of the inscriptions, and the shapes and arabesque outlines of the spaces in which parts of the legends are enclosed. This is seen at its best probably on the Hafsidi and other Moorish, the Persian Mongols (Uljaitu and Abu Said), and the Safavi of Persia (Ismail I and Tahmasp I) coinages. On the later Persian and Dehli coins, too, it is fine. The Persian style of writing lends itself well to this in curves, graceful sweeps of the pen, and prolongation and grouping of the letters. One very common practice is to prolong the tail ـے the full breadth of the coin, and to stretch a ب or ت right across so as to make them as dividing strokes between the lines of the legend. The word علی, so important in the Shiah formula, is a favourite one for using in this way: for instance, on coins of Tahmasp I of Persia, in the way which Mr. Poole called the mill-sail pattern, where it forms the four arms of the sail-wheel with the names of the eight other Imams two by two between them, the junction



Tahmasp I of Persia.



Akbar of Dehli.

of the four initial letters forming a rosette in the centre. On Dehli coins, too, the names and attributes of the four orthodox Khalifs are used in somewhat the same way to form the sides of

quadrangular areas. The Kufic character also is used to form the square geometrical pattern in which the Kalimah is arranged on the pretty bilingual coins of Abu Said, the Persian Mongol.

Interspersed commonly on the coin areas are dots in groups and singly, annulets, rosettes, sprigs of flowers, knots, and so on. There are, however, certain figures called tamghas which seem meant to be the signs of particular dynasties or persons or countries. It is hard to describe in words many of them, or to say what they are intended to represent, or in what they originated. Some, as on the gold coins of Great Saljuks, are at the top of the area; others, as on the large Urtukid copper coins, are at the side or bottom. Some suggest an imitation of a monogram on a Greek or Parthian coin; others, as the fleur de lys on the Mamluks and the thunderbolt on the Great Kaans coins, are recognizable, as is also the double-ended trident of the Golden Horde. The curious figure in the centre of the area of the Chagatai coins, somewhat like the Greek letter Φ, has been thought to be the Tibetan letter *cha* inverted, the initial of Chagatai.

The representations of animals are numerous, and made in all times. They are sometimes indicative of a place, or peculiar to a person or dynasty, as the double-headed eagle on Urtukid and Zangid, the lion on the Mamluk, the lion and sun on Saljuk and Persian Shahs, the fish, birds, and human figures on the Rasulid coins, and the many varieties on the autonomous copper coinage of Persia.

The coins of the later Moghul Emperors of Dehli and of the native States, struck in the same pattern, have almost always a symbol within the loop of a final letter on one or both sides. These are sometimes sufficiently peculiar to be indicative of a particular State or mint; such, for example, as the sun-face of Indore, and the curiously shaped dagger, like a pair of scissors, of Kutch; but more often the symbol is not peculiar to one State or mint. Prinsep, in his "Indian Antiquities," gives a plate with some 126 of these symbols on it, and attributes them to some extent; but there are many more than he describes, and some of

those which he attributes to one are also on coins of other States. These symbols on modern Indian coins being, in many cases, the only mark by which the currency of one State may be distinguished from that of another, it has been the endeavour of several Indian numismatists to reduce them to order and locate their use; but it is a very difficult matter, for many of them have been used by several States, and many States have used several symbols at different times, and local knowledge and tradition give but little help. The symbols, moreover, are not always mint-marks, but seem sometimes to have been used to indicate the issue or the year; for example, more than thirty different symbols are to be found on the coins of the Dehli Emperor Aurangzib, struck at Surat.

Perhaps, of all these Indian symbols, the one which is most remarked is the J.H.S. on coins of Kashmir. Two or three explanations or reasons for the use of this Christian monogram have been given, but no doubt it was expected to be a lucky symbol.*

The Tughra is peculiar to the Othmanli coinage. It is a monogram consisting of the Sultan's name and that of his father, of which the composing letters intercross and have their upright portions prolonged upwards, curled and twisted in such a way as to make an interlacement difficult to decipher.

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* General G. G. Pearse, C.B., R.A., writes as follows:—"Whilst Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General of India, 1828–35, two very remarkable conversions to Christianity took place; one was of a celebrated Muhammadan Moulvie, the other of an equally celebrated Brahmin, by name Anund. These men were great controversialists, and their change of religion caused much stir and excitement. Anund died, leaving a son, Anund Messiah, a sharp, intelligent man, good-looking and full of energy, a very stormy petrel of a Christian, never so happy as when launching his Christian controversial arguments at the heads of Hindoos. In 1850 Anund Messiah was at the court of Maharaja Goolab Sing, of Cashmere. In the Spring of 1851, when I was Assistant-Commissioner of Hazara on the Cashmere frontier, Anund Messiah, who was passing through Hazara, came to pay his respects to me. I saw a good deal of him for a few days. With much delight he showed me the new Cashmere rupees of Goolab Sing, with the Roman letters J.H.S. conspicuously in the centre of the coins amidst the Persian. He said he had induced the wily, clever Dogra king to place these letters on his coins, assuring him that thereby he would please the British Indian Government, and would himself be favoured by fortune. Never was any Muhammadan who had somehow managed to make an unbeliever say the Kalima more delighted than was Anund with this little bit of work of his."

RELIGIOUS LEGENDS.

Some pious expression or religious phrase or formula is very general upon all Musalman coins. On the early Khalif ones there was nothing else, except the date and, on the silver, the mint; a little later the name of the king or ruler was given; then titles and other particulars about the king were added, displacing a good deal of the religious forms; so that when we come to modern times there is little of them left. On a modern Turkish coin, for instance, there is nothing in this way but عز نصره, and on a coin of the late Shah of Persia nothing but the names and titles, with mint-place and date.

These religious legends may be divided into (1) formulæ, or symbols as they are sometimes called; (2) verses or phrases taken from the Koran; and (3) pious expressions or ejaculations.

(1) Formulæ.

The formula 'Bismillah' is found very commonly on coins of earlier times, usually as the beginning of the legend referring to the striking of the piece: بسم‌الله ضرب هذا الدينار. But it is often, too, in other parts of the field or marginal legends, sometimes detached, but more usually prefixed to the Kalimah or other professions of faith such as are to be seen in the following list, and in that case the formula بسم‌الله الرحمن الرحيم is used as it is at the beginning of all Musalman books and writings. On coins of one of the Mongol kings of Persia, Arghun, and on some of Syria and Palestine, struck under Christian influences, there is substituted for it this formula: بسم الاب و الابن و الروح القدوس لله واحد "In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, one God." The same formula is lengthened on coins of Alphonse VIII of Spain into: بسم الاب و الابن و الروح القدوس الاله الواحد من امن واعتمديكن سالما (تعمد يكون سالما or "In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, the one God; whoso believeth and is baptized shall be saved."

The Kalimah.

The Kalimah (كلمة), literally 'the Word,' called also the 'Muslim Creed,' and in numismatic books generally the Muhammadan symbol or formula, is found on most of the coins of rulers holding the orthodox faith (Sunni). The first, or negative part of it, لا اله الا الله, is taken from the 47th surah of the Koran, verse 21; the second part, affirmative, محمد رسول الله, is in the 29th verse of the 48th surah: "There is no god but God, Muhammad is the Apostle of God" (Palmer's translation). The Kalimah is often followed by one or more of the 'Pious Phrases' given in the list below, such as the following: - صلى الله عليه وسلم - صلى الله عليه - الامر كله لله - صلى الله عليه و على اله. The first part of the Kalimah is followed by other endings than the above: e.g., وحدة لاشريك له "who has no associate," the formula used on the early Khalif coins; - الامر كله لله لاقوة الا بالله - الامر كله لله - الامر كله لله لاقوة الا بالله الايما غير الا من الله "who gives complete deliverance." The second part is varied as follows: - محمد الامين رسول الله - محمد عبد الله و رسول - محمد رسول الله نبى رحمة الواحد - محمد رسول الله خاتم النبيين - محمد رسول الله. On a coin of a Sultan of Dehli the Kalimah is in this form: اشهد ان لا اله الا الله و اشهد ان محمد ابده ورسوله "I testify that there is no god but God, and I testify that Muhammad is His servant and apostle." On coins of rulers of the Shiah sect the Kalimah has added to it علي ولى الله "Ali is the friend (or favourite) of God." This constitutes what is referred to in numismatic books as the Shiite formula.

Other Continuations of the Bismillah and the Kalimah.

صلى الله على سيدنا محمد والهكم اله واحد لا اله الا هو الرحمن الرحيم

God bless our lord Muhammad, and your God is one; there is no God but He who is the compassionate, the merciful.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المهدى امام الامة

There is no god but God, Muhammad is the prophet of God, the Mahdi is the Imam of the nation.

صلى الله على محمد واله لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المهدى امام الامة

God bless Muhammad and his family, etc.

والحمد لله وحده لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المهدى امام الامة

Praise to God alone, etc.

صلى الله على محمد واله والحمد لله وحده لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المهدى امام الامة

صلى الله على سيدنا محمد لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

صلى الله على سيدنا محمد واله وسلم لا اله الا الله

صلى الله على سيدنا محمد و على اله و سلم تسليما

صلى الله على محمد والحمد لله وحده لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

صلى الله على محمد واله والحمد لله وحده لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

صلى الله على محمد واله لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله الامر كله لله

صلى الله على محمد خاتم النبيين

God bless Muhammad, the seal of the prophets.

صلى الله على محمد واله الطيبين المطاهرين

God bless Muhammad and his family, the good, the pure.

صلى الله على محمد و على اله و سلم تسليما

God bless Muhammad and his family, and peace be with them.

الله ربنا و محمد رسولنا والامام

God is our Lord, Muhammad is our prophet and the Imam.

The following Koranic sentences are also included amongst the symbols or formulary sentences of numismatic writers.

Kor. cxii, . الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد ولم يولد ولم يكن له كفوا احد

God is alone, God is eternal, He begets not and is not begotten, nor is there like unto Him anyone.

This is called the Umayyad symbol.

[محمد] رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله ولو كره المشركون Kor. ix, 33.

Muhammad is the prophet of God sent with guidance and the religion of truth, to make it prevail over every other religion, averse although idolaters may be.

This is sometimes called the second symbol.

لله الامر من قبل ومن بعد ويومئذ يفرح المومنون بنصر الله

Kor. xxx, 3, 4.

To God belongs the order before and after; and in that day the believers shall rejoice in the help of God.

The translation of the sentences taken from the Koran are those of E. H. Palmer, vols. vi and ix of "Sacred Books of the East."

(2) Sentences from the Koran.

الحمد لله الذى اذهب عنا الحزن ان ربنا لغفور شكور Kor. xxxv, 31.

Praise belongs to God, who has removed from us our grief; verily our Lord is forgiving, grateful.

الحمد لله رب العالمين Kor. i, 1.

Praise belongs to God, the Lord of the Worlds.

اذن للذين يقاتلون بانهم ظلموا وان الله على نصرهم لقدير

Kor. xxii, 40.

Permission is given to those who fight because they have been wronged, and verily God to help them has the might.

Kor. iv, 62. اطيعوا الله و اطيعوا الرسول واولى الامر منكم

Obey God, and obey the Apostle, and those in authority amongst you.

افمن يهدى الى الحق احق ان يتبع امن لا يهدى الا ان يهدى
Kor. x, 36. فما لكم كيف تحكمون

Is then he who guides unto the truth more worthy to be followed, or he that guides not except he be himself guided? What ails you then, how ye judge?

الله لا اله الا هو الحى القيوم لا تاخذه سنة ولا نوم له ما فى السموات
وما فى الارض من ذا الذى يشفع عنده الا باذنه يعلم ما
بين ايديهم وما خلفهم ولا يحيطون بشئ من علمه الا بما شاء

Kor. ii, 256.

God, there is no God but He, the living, the self-subsistent. Slumber takes Him not, nor sleep. His is what is in the heavens and what is in the earth. Who is it that intercedes with him save by permission? He knows what is before them and what is behind them, and they comprehend not aught of His knowledge but what He pleases.

Kor. ii, 258. الله ولى الذين امنوا

God is the patron of those who believe.

Kor. ii, 208, and iii, 32. الله يرزق من يشاء بغير حساب

God provides for whom He pleases without count.

Kor. iii, 17. ان الدين عند الله الاسلام

Verily (the true) religion in God's sight is Islam.

ان الله اشترى من المومنين انفسهم واموالهم بان لهم الجنة
Kor. ix, 112. يقاتلون فى سبيل الله

Verily, God hath bought of the believers their persons and their wealth, for the paradise they are to have; they shall fight in the way of God.

ان الله يحب الذين يقاتلون فى سبيله صفا كانهم بنيان مرصوص

Kor. lxi, 4.

Verily, God loves those who fight in His cause in ranks as though they were a compact building.

انا فتحنا لک فتحا مبينا ليغفر لک الله ما تقوم من ذنبک وما تاخر ويتم نعمته عليک و يهديک صراطا مستقيما وينصرک الله نصرا عزيزا

Kor. xlviii, 1-3.

Verily we have given thee an obvious victory! that God may pardon thee thy former and later sin, and may fulfil His favour upon thee, and guide thee in a right way, and that God may help thee with a mighty help.

انما يريد الله ليذهب عنكم الرجس اهل البيت ويطهركم تطهيرا

Kor. xxxiii, 33.

God only wishes to take away from you the horrors as people of His house, and to purify you throughly.

تبارک الذى بيده الملک وهو على كل شئ قدير

Kor. lxvii, 1.

Blessed be He in whose hand is the kingdom, for He is mighty over all.

التائبون العابدون الحامدون السائحون الراكعون الساجدون الامرون بالمعروف والناهون عن المنكد والحافظون لحدود الله وبشر المومنين

Kor. ix, 113.

Those who repent, those who worship, those who praise, those who fast, those who bow down, those who adore, those who bid what is right and forbid what is wrong, and those who keep the bounds of God, glad tidings to those that believe.

جاء الحق وزهق الباطل ان الباطل كان زهوقا

Kor. xvii, 83.

Truth has come, and falsehood has vanished! verily falsehood is transient.

حسبى الله

Kor. ix, 130.

God is enough for me.

Kor. iii, 167. حسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل

God is enough for us, a good guardian is He.

Kor. vii, 123. ربنا افرغ علينا صبرا و توفنا مسلمين

Oh, our Lord! pour out upon us patience and cause us to die Moslems.

Kor. lx, 4. ربنا عليك توكلنا واليك انبنا واليك المصير

Oh, our Lord! on Thee do we rely, unto Thee we turn, and unto Thee the journey is.

Kor. xi, 51. العاقبة للمتقين

The issue is for those who fear.

Kor. xii, 64. فالله خير حافظا وهو ارحم الراحمين

But God is the best of keepers, and He is the most merciful of the merciful.

Kor. xx, 113. فتعالى الله الملك الحق

Exalted then be God, the King, the Truth.

قاتلوا الذين تلونكم من الكفار وليجدوا فيكم غلظة واعلموا ان
Kor. ix, 124. الله مع المتقين

Fight those who are near to you of the misbelievers, and let them find in you sternness; and know that God is with those who fear.

Kor. ii, 131. فسيكفيكهم الله وهو السميع العليم

God will suffice thee against them, for He both hears and knows.

Kor. iii, 66. قل ان الهدى هدى الله

Say, verily the true guidance is the guidance of God.

قل لا اسالكم عليه اجرا الا المودة فى القربى و من يقتدرف حسنة
Kor. xlii, 22.

Say, I do not ask for it a hire, only the love of my kinsfolk. And he who gains a good action we will increase good for him.

قل لن يصيبنا الا ما كتب الله لنا هو مولانا و على الله فليتوكل
Kor. ix, 51. المومنون

Say, naught shall befall us save what God has written down for us; He is our Lord, and upon God believers do rely.

قل اللهم مالک الملک توتی الملک من تشاء و تنزع الملک
ممن تشاء و تعز من تشاء و تذل من تشاء بیدک الخیر

Kor. iii, 25.

Say, O God, Lord of the kingdom! Thou givest the kingdom to whomsoever Thou pleasest, and strippest the kingdom from whomsoever Thou pleasest, Thou honourest whom Thou pleasest and abasest whom Thou pleasest; in Thy hand is good.

قل هو الله احد الله الصمد لم یلد ولم یولد ولم یکن له کفوا احد

Kor. cxii, .

Say, He is God alone, God is eternal, He begets not and is not begotten, nor is there like unto Him anyone.

Kor. xcix, 7. فمن یعمل مثقال ذرة خیرا یره

He who does the weight of an atom of good shall see it.

Kor. xviii, 37. لا قوة الا بالله

There is no power save in God.

لله الامر من قبل ومن بعد ویومئذ یفرح المومنون بنصر الله

Kor. xxx, 3, 4.

To God belongs the order before and after; and in that day the believers shall rejoice in the help of God.

Kor. xl, 16. الملک [الیوم] لله الواحد القاهار

Whose is the kingdom? God's, the One, the Dominant.

Kor. lxi, 13. نصر من الله وفتح قریب وبشد المومنین

Help from God and victory nigh, so do Thou give glad tidings unto the believers.

واتقوا یوما ترجعون فیه الی الله ثم توفی کل نفس ما کسبت
Kor. ii, 281. وهم لا یظلمون

Fear the day wherein ye shall return to God; then shall each soul be paid what it has earned, and they shall not be wronged.

وافوضى امرى الى الله
Kor. xl, 47.

I entrust my affair to God.

و بالحق انزلناه وبالحق نزل
Kor. xvii, 106.

In truth have we sent it down, and in truth has it come down.

و تمت كلمات يعلمون انه منزل من ربك بالحق فلا تكونن من الممترين
Kor. vi, 114, 115.

The perfect words we know are sent down from thy Lord with truth. Be not thou, then, of those who doubt.

والذين معه اشداء على الكفار رحماء بينهم تراهم ركعا سجدا يبتغون فضلا من الله ورضوانا سيماهم فى وجوههم من اثر السجود
Kor. xlviii, 29.

And those who are with him are vehement against the misbelievers, compassionate amongst themselves; thou mayest see them bowing down, adoring, craving grace from God, and His good-will; their marks are on their faces from the effects of adoration.

والذين يكنزون الذهب والفضة ولا ينفقونها فى سبيل الله فذوقوا ما كنتم تكنزون
Kor. ix, 34, 35.

Those who store up gold and silver and expend it not in God's way; taste, then, what ye stored up.

وعد الله الذين امنوا منكم وعملوا الصالحات ليستخلفنهم فى الارض كما استخلف الذين من قبلهم وليمكنن لهم دينهم الذى ارتضى لهم وليبدلنهم من بعد خوفهم امنا
Kor. xxiv, 54.

God promises those of you who believe and do right that He will give them the succession in the earth as He gave the succession to those before them, and He will establish for them their religion which He has chosen for them, and give them after their fear safety in exchange.

و الله الغنى وانتم الفقراء
Kor. xlvii, 40.

For God is the rich and you the poor.

Kor. xvi, 55. وما بكم من نعمة فمن الله

And whatever favours ye have, they are from God.

Kor. xi, 90. وما توفيقي الا بالله عليه توكلت واليه انيب

Nor comes my grace through anyone but God; on Him do I rely and unto Him I turn.

Kor. vii, 41. وما كنّه لنهتدى لولا ان هدانا الله

For we should not have been guided had not God guided us.

Kor. iii, 122. وما النصر الا من عند الله العزيز الحكيم

For victory is but from God, the mighty, the wise.

Kor. iii, 96. ومن يعتصم بالله فقد هدى الى صراط مستقيم

But whoso takes tight hold on God, he is guided into the right way.

Kor. iii, 79. ومن يبتغ غير الاسلام دينا فلن يقبل منه وهو فى الاخرة من الخاسرين

Whosoever craves other than Islam for a religion, it shall surely not be accepted for him, and he shall be in the next world of those who lose.

Kor. lxv, 2. ومن يتق الله يجعل له مخرجا ويرزقه من حيث لا يحتسب

And whosoever fears God, He will make for him a [happy] issue, and will provide for him from whence he reckoneth not.

Kor. lxv, 3. ومن يتوكل على الله فهو حسبه ان الله بالغ امره قد جعل الله لكل شيء قدرا

And whosoever relies on God, He is sufficient for him; verily God will attain His purpose; God has set for everything a period.

Kor. xvii, 99. ومن يهد الله فهو المهتد

And whom God guides he is guided indeed.

Kor. xvii, 84. ونتزل من القران ما هو شفاء ورحمة المومنين

And we will send down of the Koran that which is healing and a mercy to believers.

Kor. ii, 114. هدى الله هو الهدى

God's guidance is the guidance.

Kor. ii, 158. الهكم اله واحد لا اله الا هو الرحمن الرحيم

Your God is one God; there is no God but He, the merciful, the compassionate.

Kor. lvii, 3. هو الاول والاخر و لظاهر والباطن وهو بكل شيء عليم

He is the first and the last, and the outer and the inner; and He all things doth know.

هو الذى ارسل رسوله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كلّه
Kor. ix, 33. ولو كره المشركون

He it is who is sent with guidance and the religion of truth, to make it prevail over every other religion, averse although idolaters may be.

يا ايها النبى انا ارسلناك شاهدا ومبشرا و نذيرا وداعيا

Kor. xxxiii, 44.

Oh, thou prophet! verily we have sent thee as a witness and a herald of glad tidings, and a warner and to call.

يا ايها الذين امنوا اصبروا و صابروا ورابطوا و اتقوا الله لعلكم
Kor. iii, 200. تفلحون

O ye who believe! be patient and vie in being patient, and be on the alert, and fear God, that haply ye may prosper.

(3) Pious Expressions or Ejaculations.

ابد الله دولة May God prolong his kingdom.

ابقاه الله God preserve him.

ابقاه Long life to him.

ابقاها الله تعالى المسلمين

The Most High God preserve the Musalmans.

God protect. احاطها الله

God order him aright. اصلحه الله

May God prolong his government. ادام الله امرة

May his might endure under God's favour. ادام الله عزه بمنة

God aid and assist him. اعانه الله ونصره

God make him glorious. اعز الله ـ اعزه الله

God make him glorious in victory. اعز الله انصارها

God make his victory glorious. اعز الله نصرة

May his reward be great. اعلى اجرة

God make him illustrious. اكرمه الله

God is most great; glorified be His glory. الله اكبر جل جلاله

God is enough for us; a good guardian is He. الله حسبنا و نعم الوكيل

God is enough for me. الله حسبى

God guard him. الله حفظه

الله حق ناصر الحق المبين

The true God, protector of the manifest truth.

The eternal God and everlasting Lord. الله الدائم والرب القايم

الله ربنا محمد رسولنا المهدى امامنا

God is our Lord, Muhammad our Apostle, the Mahdi our Imam.

الله ربنا محمد رسولنا العباس امامنا

God is our Lord, Muhammad our Apostle, the Abbas our Imam.

God is sufficient. الله كافى

God is my Lord. الله ربى

O God. اللهم

God ordered faith and justice. امر الله بالوفا والعدل

امر بالحق والوفا على البر والتقوى بركة من الله

God ordered faith and justice on piety and reverence. Blessing from God.

الامر كله لله — All power is of God.

امنت بالله — I trusted in God.

انار الله برهانه — God make clear his proof.

انار الله برهان — God illuminate his proof.

ايد الله امره واعز نصره

God strengthen his authority and make him glorious in victory.

ايد دولة ـ ايد سلطانه ـ ايد ملك .etc

ايده الله و اسعده — God strengthen him and make him happy.

ايده الله تعالى — The Most High God strengthen him.

ايده الله و نصره — God strengthen him and his victory.

ايده الله واعانه — God strengthen and help him.

باحكام الله — According to God's ordinances.

بالله يثق — He seeks guidance in God.

بالله يعتقد — He firmly trusts in God.

بركة — Blessings.

بركة الامير ـ المهدى ـ الموسى ـ الهرون .etc

بركة الموسى ولى عهد المسلمين

Blessing on Musi, the successor under the Muslim covenant.

بركة من الله — Blessings from God.

بسم الله — In the name of God.

بسم الله الكريم — In the name of God the All Bountiful.

بسم الله العظيم — In the name of God the Supreme.

تفرق اعدا الله — May the enemies of God be scattered.

تقدّست عزة الله — Hallowed be the might of God.

توكّل الله على — Trusting in God.

توكلت على الله — I have put my trust in God.

التوكل على الله العزة لله Trust in God; glory be to God.

جل الله ظلاله وجلاله Glory be to God's protection and majesty.

جل ظلال جلال His glory is protecting and very great.

جل يا الله Glory, O God.

حاطها الله God protect it.

الحافظ الله God is the preserver of all things.

حرسه هو الله May God protect him.

حرسها الله God guard it.

حرسها الله بمنه God guard it by His favour.

حرسها الله تعالى The Most High God guard it.

حرسها الله تعالى و امنها The Most High God guard and make it safe.

حسبى ربى The Lord is sufficient for me.

حسبى الله God is sufficient for me.

حسبنا الله God is sufficient for us.

حكم همايون By royal order.

الحكم بالعدل By order of the Just One.

الحمد لله وحده Praise to God alone.

الحمد لله Praise to God.

الحمد لله رب العامين (or العالمين)

Praise to God, Lord of all created beings.

الحول والقوة لله ـ الحول والامر لله Strength and power are God's.

خلد الله May God perpetuate.

ملكه ـ خلافته ـ دولته ـ سلطانه ـ مملك ـ حضرته

خلد May He perpetuate.

امره ـ ملكه ـ سلطانه ـ خلافته ـ سلطنته ـ مملكته

خلد الله تعالى ملكه May the Most High God perpetuate. etc.

خلد الله ملكه ايد سلطانه ـ خلد الله ملكه ابدا

May God perpetuate his kingdom for ever.

خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه اعلى اجره

May God perpetuate his kingdom, and reward him abundantly.

May his kingdom endure. خلدت مملكته

May his khalifat endure. خلدت خلافته

May his reign endure for ever. دام ملكه

دام ملكه و سلطانه الى اخر الدوران

May his kingdom and rule endure to the end of time's revolutions.

May his khalifat, etc., endure. دامت خلافته ـ دامت سلطنته

دعا الامام لتوحيد الاله الصمد

The Imam summons (all men) to the profession of the Unity of the Eternal God.

God guiding them. دل الله بهم

الدنيا ساعة فجعلها طاعة

Earthly things are transitory, so keep them in subjection to God.

My Lord is God. ربى الله

Mercy be upon. رحمت بادبر

God reward them. رضى الله عنهم

God reward him. رضى الله عنه

Peace upon him. السلم عليه

Peace upon him and his ancestors. السلم عليه وابائه

Praise to God alone. الشكر لله وحده

Thanks be to God. الشكر لله

God bless him and his family. صلى الله عليه واله

God bless him. صلى الله عليه

Bless him. صلى

God bless our lord Muhammad. صلى الله على سيدنا محمد

صلى الله على محمد واله الطاهر الطاهرين

God bless Muhammad and his family, all of them pure.

صلى الله على محمد على اله وسلم تسليما

God bless Muhammad and his family, and save them.

صلوات الله عليه على ابائه الطاهرين وابنائه الاكرمين

Blessings of God on him and his ancestors, the pure, and his descendants, the illustrious.

ضاعف الله اجلاله God increase his majesty.

ضاعف الله الجلاله وايد اقبالها اظفرها

God increase his majesty and further good fortune, and make it victorious.

ضائها الله God illuminate them.

الظافر هو الله It is God who gains the victory.

العافية التقوى Safety lies in scrupulous piety.

عاقبت بخيرباد May his future life be prosperous.

عاقبت محمود May his future life be praiseworthy.

العباسى امامنا The Abbasi is our Imam.

عز نصره May his victory be glorious.

العز الدائم الرب القائم Perpetual glory to the eternal Lord.

العز لله Glory is from God.

عز الله نصره God glorify his victory.

العز حجه الله The glory is a proof of God.

العزة لله والرسولة Glory and apostleship are of God.

العزة لله Glory be to God.

العظمة لله Majesty is God's.

على اسم الله In the name of God.

على الاهى توكلى In God is my trust.

عليه توكلت My reliance is on Him.

عليه السلام Peace be with him.

عمرها الله God prolong his life.

عند الله الاسلام و الدين Peace and piety are of God.

عند الله With God.

عونک یا لله Help, O God.

عوئذ یا لله I am seeking protection, O God.

غلب He has conquered.

فوضت امری الی الله الله حسبی

I have committed my cause to God, with whom is my reckoning.

فوضت امری الی الله تعالی حسبی الله وحده

I have committed my cause to God the Most High, with Him alone is my reckoning.

فی سبیل الله In the way of God.

القدرة لله God is power.

القران کلام الله The Koran is the word of God.

القدرة بالله Power is with God.

القوة لله جمیعا Strength is wholly God's.

قوتلوغ بولسون May he be happy.

کلیه الله God guard him.

کلّه لله All is from God.

لا امر کله لله لاقوه الا بالله

All power is of God. No strength but from God.

لا حکم الا لله All government is God's.

لا حول ولاقوة الا بالله There is no power or strength but from God.

لا عبادة الا بالاسلام No service but of Islam.

لا عمرة الا بالعدل No crown but by justice.

لا غالب الا الله There is no victor but God.

لا قوة الا بالله No strength but from God.

لله To God.

لله الامر To God be the power.

لله الامر من قبل ومن بعد

To God be the power, as in old time so henceforth.

لله الحمد Praised be God.

لله الحمد و له الملک Praised be God, and to Him be the power.

لله العزة To God be the glory.

لله حق ناصر الحق المبين

It is God's justice that prevails—the manifest justice.

لله القدرة To God be the power.

لله المنة Praise be to God.

لله وبه To God and by Him.

لله المجد الى ابد الا بدين امين امين امين

Glory to God for ever and ever. Amen, Amen, Amen. (Christian.)

ماشاء الله As God pleases.

ما اقرب فرج الله How near is the consolation of God.

مبارک تعالى عليه The blessing of the Most High be upon him.

مجده الله الفتح May God strengthen him with victory.

الملة لله The Faith be to God.

ملعون من العاديه Maledictions on the enemies.

ملعون من يعيون Cursed be those who darken counsel.

الملک لله الواحد القهار

The kingdom be to the one God, the Compeller.

الملک لله The kingdom be to God.

الملک لله الكريم المستعان

The kingdom be to God the Bountiful, whose aid is begged.

الملک و العدل توامان The sovereignty and justice are twins.

الملک و العزة لله The dominion and glory be to God.

الملک و العظمة لله The dominion and grandeur be to God.

المنة لله The praise be to God.

المهدى خليفة الله The Madhi is the Khalif of God.

بالنصر و الظفر واليمن والسعادة

By the victory and the triumph and the felicity and the prosperity.

النصر الا من حسن بالله Victory but by the goodness of God.

نصرة الله قريب Help of God is near.

نصر من الله ولاقوة الا بالله

Victory from God, and no power but by God.

نعم الرب الله O most excellent Lord God.

نعم القادر الله O most excellent the able God.

نعم النصر من الله O most excellent victory from God.

نفتخر بصليب ربنا عيسوع المسيح الذى به سلامتنا وحيانا وقيامتنا وبه تخلصنا وعفينا

We glory in the Cross of our Lord Jesus the Messiah, by whom we have our safety and our life and our resurrection, and by whom we are delivered and pardoned.

هو كريم He is generous.

هو الناصر He is the defender.

ياحىّ الله Oh! protecting God.

يا امام جعفر الصادق Oh! Imam Ja'far the true.

يا رحمن يا حنان يا منان يا ديان يا سحان يا سلطان

Oh! compassionate one, oh! ever yearning one, oh! ever bestowing one, oh! requiter of good and evil, oh! Shahan, oh! Sultan.

يا صاحب الزمان Oh! Lord of the age.

يا على بن موسى الرضا

Oh! Ali, son of Musa, with whom God is well pleased.

يا قاضى حاجات يا كافى مهمّلت

Oh! judge of necessities, oh! sufficient in difficulties.

يا مخدوم Oh! Lord.

يا معين Oh! aider.

يا عزيز - على - على ولى الله - كريم - محمد - سيد etc.

يثق الله - يثق بالله He trusts in God.

يدل عظيما He glories in great qualities.

يستعين بالله He seeks help of God.

يسعى له الدهر سعيا Fate works for him.

يعتصم بحبل الله Holding the rope of God.

NAMES OF GOD.

Instead of الله, or in addition to it, God is sometimes mentioned on coins by one or more of His other names or attributes. These names are called الاسماء الحسنى in the words of the Koran (xx, 7): الله لا اله الا هو له الاسماء الحسنى "God, there is no god but He! His are the excellent names" (Palmer). By tradition there are ninety and nine 'excellent names' or 'comely names,' but there seems to be no certainty as to what those 99 are, as different writers give different lists. Mr. Redhouse, in an article in the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, 1880, on "The most Comely Names," gives as many as 552, which he had obtained from various sources; from these have been gathered, in the following list, those which are the most often used, according to authors (Hottinger, Herklot, Meninski, Rogers Bey, Vratislas, T. P. Hughes), and usually found on talismans and amulets, for they are much used in that way.

One . . . . . احد	The Repenter (of wrath) التوّاب
The God . . . . . الله	The Uniter . . . الجامع
The Worshipped One . الاله	The All Compeller . الجبّار
The Last . . . . . الاخر	The Awe Inspiring One الجليل
The First . . . . . الاوّل	The Guardian . . . الحافظ
The Maker . . . . . البارى	The Judge. . . . . الحاكم
The Outstretcher . . الباسط	The Reckoner . . الحسيب
The Interior (hidden) One الباطن	The All Preserving One الحفيظ
The Sender Forth . الباعث	The Truth . . . . الحق
The Enduring One . . الباقى	The Arbitrator . . . الحكم
The Contriver . . البديع	The All Wise. . . . الحكيم
The Good . . . . . البرّ	The Ever Slow to Anger الحليم
The All Seeing . . . البصير	The All Praiseworthy One الحميد

الظاهر	
The Externally Evident One	
العدل . . .	The Just One
العزيز .	The Most Mighty One
العظيم	The Most Supreme One
العفوّ	The Ever Pardoning One
العلىّ . . .	The Most High
العليم . .	The All Knowing
الغافر . . .	The Pardoner.
الغفّار	The Ever Forgiving One
الغفور	The Most Forgiving One
الغنىّ .	The Independent One
الفتّاح . .	The Ever Opener
القابضى . . .	The Grasper
القابل . . .	The Acceptor.
القادر . . .	The Able One
القاهر . . .	The Compeller
القائم . .	The Existent One
القدّوس	The Most Holy One.
القدير . . .	The Almighty
القديم .	The All Previous One
القريب .	The Very Near One.
القوىّ .	The Very Strong One
القهّار	The All Compelling One
القيّوم	The Ever Self-Existent One
الكافى . .	The Sufficient One
الكبير .	The Very Great One
الكريم .	The All Bountiful One.
اللطيف	The Most Pleasant One

المنّان	The Ever Yearning One
المحىّ . . .	The Living One
المخافض . . .	The Abaser
المخالق	The Creator
المخبير .	The All Cognizant One
المخلّاق	The Ever Creating One
ذو الجلال والاكرام	
Possessor of Majesty and Honour	
ذو الطول . .	Longsuffering
ذو القوّة	Possessor of Strength
الرافع	The Upraiser
رب	Lord
الرحمن	The Compassionate One
الرحيم	The Most Merciful One
الرزّاق	The Ever Providing One
الرشيد . .	The Right Guider
الرقيب . . .	The Watcher.
الرؤوف	The Most Indulgent One
السريع . .	The Swift One
السميع	The All Hearing One
السلام . . .	The Safety
الشاكر . .	The Thankful One
الشديد	The Very Strenuous One
الشكور . .	The Grateful One
الشهيد	The Witness
الصادق . .	The True One
الصبور	The Longsuffering One
الصمد . . .	The Eternal One.
الضارّ . .	The Hurtful One

The Glorious One	الماجد
	مالك الملك
Owner of the Kingdom	
The Hinderer	المانع
The Originator	المبدئ
The Manifest One	المبين
	المتعال ـ المتعالى
The High Exalted One	
The Proud One	المتكبّر
The Very Firm One	المتين
	المجيب
The Favourably Answering One	
The Most Glorious One	المجيد
The Teller or Numberer	المحصى
The Comprehending One	المحيط
The Vivifier	المحيّى
The Abaser	المذلّ
The Remover	المزيل
	المستعان
The One whose Aid is invoked	
The Shaper	المصوّر
The Raiser to Honour	المعزّ
The Giver	المعطى
The Returner	المعيد
The Aider	المعين
The Maker Independent	المغنى
The Able One	المقتدر
The Meter Out	المقدّر
The Putter Forward	المقدّم
The Just Distributor	المقسط
The Giver of Daily Bread	المقيت
The King	الملك
The Death Causing One	المميت
The Ever Bestowing One	المنّان
The Taker of Vengeance	المنتقم
	من لم يولد
Who hath not been begotten	
The Postponer	الموخّر
The Believer	المومن
The Confiding One	المهيمن
The Advantageous One	النافع
The Good Patron	نعم المولى
The Good Aider	نعم النصير
The Light	النور
The Perceiver	الواجد
The Sole One	الواحد
The Inheritor	الوارث
The Ample One	الواسع
The Adjoining One	الوالى
The Most Affectionate One	الودود
The Comprehensive One	الوسيع
The Guardian	الوكيل
	الولى
The Very Next Adjoining One	
The All Bestower	الوهّاب
The Road Guide	الهادى

THE FOUR KHALIFS.

The four orthodox Khalifs, Imams, or immediate successors of the Prophet, are ابو بکر ـ عمر ـ عثمان ـ علی. Their names appear very commonly on coins, often arranged around the central legend or obverse area. Sometimes their لقب or title is also added. What these titles are will be seen from the following coin legends.

ابو بکو صدّیق عمر فاروق عثمان ابو نورین علی مرتضی

Abu Bakr the faithful witness, Umar the timid, Uthman the father of two lights, Ali the chosen.

The same, with the definitive ال prefixed to the titles. On the Dehli coins the ال is prefixed to the titles very irregularly, one or two having it, the others not.

ابو بکر الصدّیق عمر الخطّاب عثمان عفّان علی المرتضی

Abu Bakr the faithful witness, Umar the eloquent, Uthman the defender, Ali the chosen.

ابو بکر الصدّیق رضی الله عنه عمر فاروق رضی الله عنه عثمان ذو النورین رضی الله عنه علی المرتضی رضی الله عنه

Abu Bakr the faithful witness, God reward him, Umar the timid, God reward him, Uthman the lord of two lights, God reward him, Ali the chosen, God reward him.

ابو بکر عمر عثمان حیدر. Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, Haidar (i.e. Ali).

بصدق ابی بکر بعدل عمر بحیای عثمان بعلم علی

By the truth of Abu Bakr, by the justice of Umar, by the modesty of Uthman, by the wisdom of Ali.

بصدق ابی بکر و عدل عمر وبازرم عثمان و علم علی

By the truth of Abu Bakr, the justice of Umar, the modesty of Uthman, and wisdom of Ali.

بالصدق ابو بکر عدل عمر حلم عثمان علم علی

By the truth of Abu Bakr, justice of Umar, meekness of Uthman, wisdom of Ali.

THE TWELVE IMAMS.

The Shiahs claim as the only legitimate Khalifs or successors of the Prophet, his son-in-law Ali, husband of Fatima, and their descendants to the number of twelve, the last of whom is to reappear as the Mahdi or Director before the end of the world.

	Name.	Son of	كنية or Patronymic.	لقب or Title.
1.	علی	Abu Talib		مرتضی Chosen.
				شیر خدا Lion of God.
				اسد الله ,,
2.	حسن	Ali		رضاء Pleasing.
3.	حسین	Ali	Abu Abdallah	الشهید The Martyr.
				بکر بلا Prince by birth.
4.	علی	Husain	Abu Muhammad	
				سیّد العابدین Lord of the servants of God.
				زین العابدین Ornament of the servants of God.
				السّجاد TheWorshipper.
5.	محمد	Ali Zain al-Abidin.	Abu Ja'far	الباقر The Great.
6.	جعفر	Muhammad al-Bakir	Abu Abdallah	الصادق The Just.
7.	موسی	Ja'far	Abul Hasan Abu Ibrahim Abu Abdallah	الکاظم The Silent.
8.	علی	Musa	Abul Hasan	الرضاء The Pleasing.
				المرتضی The Chosen.
9.	محمد	Ali ar-Raza	Bakir	التقی The Pious.
			Abu Ja'far Sani	الجواد The Liberal.

	Name.	Son of	كنية or Patronymic.	لقب or Title.
10.	علی	Muhammad al-Taki	Abul Hasan	النقی The Pure.
				الهادی The Director.
				العسکری The Soldier.
				الزکی The Virtuous.
11.	حسن	Ali al-Naki	Abu Muhammad	العسکری The Soldier.
				الخالصی The Pure.
12.	محمد	Hasan al-Askari	Abul Kasim	خلف Coming.
				صالح Good.
			حجة Hajjat	
			مهدی Mahdi	

Their names and attributes are on coins of Shiah kings, notably on some of Uljaitu, Mongol of Persia, and other more recent Persian kings.

اللهم صلی علی محمد و علی و الحسن و الحسین و علی و محمد و جعفر و موسی و علی و محمد و علی و الحسن و محمد

The blessing of God be on Muhammad and Ali, and Hasan and Husain, etc.

The same legend with the addition of الحجة the 'proof,' after the name of the last Imam.

اللهم صلی علی محمد المصطفی و علی الولی و حسن [الرضا] وحسین الشهید و علی زین العابدین و محمد الباقر و جعفر الصادق و موسی الکاظم و علی الرضا و محمد الجواد و علی الهادی و حسن العسکری و محمد الحجة خلف

God bless Muhammad the Chosen, and Ali the Friend, and Hasan [the Pleasing], and Husain the Martyr, and Ali the Ornament of the Servants of God, and Muhammad the Great, and Ja'far the True, and Musa the Silent, and Ali the Pleasing, and Muhammad the Liberal, and Ali the Director, and Hasan the Soldier, and Muhammad the Coming Proof.

اللهم صل على النبي و الولى و البتول و السبطين و السجاد و الباقر و الصادق و الكاظم والرضا و التقى و النقى و الزكى و المهدى

God bless the Prophet, and the Friend, and the Virgin, and the two Gentle Ones, and the Worshipper, and the Great One, and the Just, and the Silent, and the Pleasing, and the Pious, and the Chaste, and the Pure, and the Mahdi.

Fatimi, the daughter of Muhammad and wife of Ali, is here referred to under the title of the Virgin; the two Gentle Ones are Hasan and Husain.

على و الحسن والحسين و على و محمد و جعفر و موسى و على و محمد و على و الحسن و محمد

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد على حسن محمد

على ولى الله Ali is the favourite of God.

على افضل الوصيين و وزيز خير المرسلين

Ali is the most excellent of the Commissioners [of God], and the Wazir of the best of the Messengers (S. Lane Poole).

على خير صفوة الله Ali is the best of God's elect.

CLASSIFICATION OF COINAGES.

In the introduction to the first volume of the British Museum Oriental Coins Catalogue it is said, "These [Mohammadan dynasties] will be arranged in the order proposed and adopted by Fraehn," and in other books on Oriental numismatics reference is made to such and such a class. But Fraehn's arrangement is not to be easily found, although so spoken of as if it were generally known. It is here given in the original form as published in the "Nova Supplementa" of that author, ed. B. Dorn, 1855; and alongside each class is added the name of it as used in this book and in modern books generally, and the volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins of the British Museum in which the class is described.

It will be seen that many coinages are not included in Fraehn's list, notably the Kings of Dehli and the Muhammadan States of India. He himself made some appendices, and Dorn, Soret, and others did the same. Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, however, in his "Mohammadan Dynasties," a book of the highest value to the student of Oriental numismatics, adopts an arrangement of the dynasties, after the Khalifs of Baghdad, in geographical order from west to east, i.e. from Spain to India, with certain modifications arising from historical sequence; and that arrangement is one which, probably, will now be generally followed.

This table of classification will also, it is hoped, remove some difficulties as to names or synonyms used by writers; for instance, Chulaguidæ and Hulaguidi for the Ilkhans or Mongols of Persia, Dschutschidæ, Dschudschidæ, and Jujidæ for the Khans of the Golden Horde, Ileki and Eelik for the Khans of Turkistan, Patani for Pathan Kings of Dehli, Sebaktiginidæ for the Ghaznawi or Kings of Ghazni, and Babaridæ for the Moghul Emperors of Dehli.

Fraehn's Conspectus Classium.	Classes as given in this Book.	Vol. of B.M. Cat.
Classis.		
I. Chalifæ Umaijadæ.	Umayyad.	i
II. Chalifæ Abbasidæ.	Abbasid.	,,
III. Chalifæ Umaijadæ in Hispania.	Spanish Umayyad.	ii
Reguli Murciæ et Valenciæ.	Hammudid, Abbadid, Zayrid, Jahwarid, Amirid, Hudid.	,,
	Kings of Denia and Murcia.	,,
Reguli Hispaniæ: Dhu'l Nun.	Nunid, Nasrid.	,,
Imami Edrisidæ in Mauritania.	Idrisid.	,,
Emiri Aghlebidæ.	Aghlabid, Tulunid, Ikhshidid.	,,
IV. Emiri Tahiridæ.	Tahirid.	,,
V. Soffaridæ.	Saffarid.	,,
VI. Emiri Samanidæ.	Samanid, Sajid, Dulafid.	,,
Reges Bulgharorum Wolganorum.	Khan of Wolga-Bulghan.	,,
Emirus Scheddadides.		
VII. Chani Turkistaniæ *s.* Ileki.	Khans of Turkistan.	,,
VIII. Sultani Ghasnewidæ *s.* Sibuktiginidæ.	Ghaznawid.	,,
VIII*a*. Ghuridæ.	Ghurid.	,,
IX. Choresmischahi.	Shahs of Khwarizm.	,,
X. Emiri Buweihidæ.	Buwayhid.	,,
Hamdanidæ.	Hamdanid.	iii
Principes Sijaridæ.	Ziyarid.	,,
	Governors of Sijistan.	,,
	Kakwayhid.	,,
XI. Emiri Okeilidæ.	Ukaylid.	,,
Emiri Merwanidæ.	Marwanid, Mirdasid.	,,

Fraehn's Conspectus Classium. *Classis.*	Classes as given in this Book.	*Vol. of B.M. Cat.*
XII. Sultani Seldschukidæ	Great Saljuks.	iii
A. In Persia.	Saljuks of Karman, of Tokharistan, of Irak.	,,
B. In Asia Minore.	Of al-Rum, of Arzarum.	,,
	Burid, Saldukid, Danishmandid.	,,
XIII. Ortokidæ.		
A. Reges Maredini.	Urtukid of Maridin.	,,
B. Reges Keifæ.	Urtukid of Kayfa.	,,
XIV. Atabeki.	Zangid.	,,
A. Mosulensis.	,, of Mosil.	,,
B. Helebensis.	,, of Halab.	,,
C. Sindscharensis.	,, of Sinjar.	,,
D. In Dschesiret ibn Oman.	,, of Jazirah.	,,
DD. Aserbeidschanensis.	Atabegs of Azarbaijan.	,,
	Salgharid of Faris, Kings of Ahar.	,,
E. Buktiginidæ.	Buktiginid.	,,
XIV*a*. Chalifæ Fatimidæ.	Fatimid.	iv
XIV*aa*. Murabitæ.	Murabit.	v
XIV*b*. Muwahhidæ.	Muwahhid.	,,
	Hafsid, Ziyanid, Hudid, Marinid.	,,
XV. Sultani Aijubidæ.	Ayyubid.	iv
A. In Ægypto et Syria.	Of Egypt, Damascus, Aleppo, Mesopotamia,	
B. In Haleb.	Hamah, Hims, and	
BB. In Hama.	Arabia.	
C. In Meyafarekin.		

Fraehn's Conspectus Classium.		Classes as given in this Book.	*Vol. of B.M. Cat.*
Classis.			
XVI.	Sultani Mamluki.	Mamluk.	iv
	A. Bahritæ.	Bahri.	,,
	B. Tscherkessi.	Burji.	,,
XVII.	Muszafferidæ.	Muzaffarid.	vi
		Great Kaans.	,,
XVIII.	Chani Chulaguidæ.	Mongols of Persia.	,,
XIX.	Chani Dschelairidæ.	Jalair.	,,
XX.	Chani Dschutschidæ.	Khans of the Golden Horde.	,,
XXI.	Chani Krimensis.	Khans of the Krim.	,,
		Sarbadarid, Karts, Mahmud Inchu.	
XXII.	Chani Dschaghataidæ.	Chagatai.	,,
	Timuridæ.	Timurid.	vii
XXIII.	Chani Scheibanidæ.	Shaybanid.	,,
	B. Dschanidæ, Bocharenses.	Janid of Astrakhan, Mangit of Bukhara.	,,
	C. Chokandenses.	Khans of Khokand.	,,
	D. Chiwenses.	Khans of Khiva, Amir of Kashghar.	,,
		Amirs of Budlis.	,,
XXIV.	Imperatores Baberidæ	Dehli Emperors	Moghul Emperors.
	Tipu Sultan Meisurensis.	Mysore Sultan.	None.
	Cananore, Atschin.	South India, Achin.	,,
	N.N. Nepalenses, Assamenses, Ceylonenses.	Nepal, Assam, Ceylon (not Musalman).	,,
XXV.	A. Kara-Kojunli.	Kara-Kuyunlid.	viii
	B. Ak-Kojunli.	Ak-Kuyunlid.	,,
	C. Schirwanschahi.	Shirwan Shahs.	vii

Fraehn's Conspectus Classium.		Classes as given in this Book.	Vol. of B.M. Cat.
Classis.			
XXV.	Sefidæ, Oweisidæ. Efscharidæ, Sendidæ. Katscharidæ.	Safavid, Afghan, Afsharid, Zand, Kajar.	Shahs of Persia.
	A. Chani Caucasici.		
	a. Chanatus Derbendensis.	Amirs of Asia Minor.	viii
	b. Chanatus Schirwanensis.		
	c. Chanatus Schekiensis.		
	d. Chanatus Karabaghensis.		
XXVI.	Sultani Osmanidæ.	Othmanli.	,,
XXVII.	Scherifi Mauritaniæ.	Sharifs of Morocco, Hasani, and Filili.	v
	A. Abd-ul-Kadir.	Abd al-Kadir.	,,
	B. Imami Arabiæ Felicis.	Julayhid, Zurayid, Rasulid, Rassid, Imams of Sana.	,,
XXVIII.	Afghani.	Durrani, Barakzai.	None.
	N.N. Asiæ Centralis.	Central Asian.	,,
Appendix I.	a.A. Reges Hispaniæ.	Kings of Spain.	,,
	A. Normanni Reges Siciliæ.	Norman Kings of Sicily.	,,
	a.B. Reges Georgia Antiquiores.	Kings of Georgia.	,,
	B. Reges Pagratidæ.		
	NN. Georg. a Russis cusi.		

Fraehn's Conspectus Classium.	Classes as given in this Book.	*Vol. of B.M. Cat.*
Classis.		
C. Europæorum in India Orientali Collegia Mercatoria. Num. Lusit.	E.I. Company and Malay Settlements.	Moghul Emperors. None.
Appendix II. N.N. Muhammadani Incerti.		
	Pathan Kings of Dehli.	Kings of Dehli.
	Governors and Kings of Bengal.	The Muhammadan States of India.
	Governors of Sind.	
	Kings of Kashmir.	
	Kings of Jaunpur.	
	Kings of Malwah and Gujarat.	
	Bahmani Kings.	

COUNTER-MARKS.

Counter-marking is not very common on Musalman coins except in a few classes. It was used to adapt for a Sultan or ruler the coin of a predecessor in the State, or to stamp the coin as genuine or as current in another district than that in which it was at first issued.

On coins of Khusru II, Sassanian, the words جائز, current, and بسم الله are stamped in the margin, and across an Armenian coin الله; these were, no doubt, made to indicate currency amongst the Musalmans.

On large copper coins of Husain al-Din Timurtash, bearing on the obverse a head copied from a coin of Antiochus VII, is stamped on the neck (in one specimen on the nose) نجم الدين, that is, the name of his successor, in whose time, no doubt, the counter-mark was made. On coins of a similar pattern نجم الدين is upon the neck, evidently not a counter-strike, but engraved on the die; these are taken to belong to Najm al-Din himself, from his own die of the pattern of his father Timurtash. On other coins of Najm al-Din we find نجم الدين ملک دیاربکر counter-struck over the نجم الدين just mentioned; this was probably, Mr. S. Lane Poole says, to commemorate an accession to his territory. The name of Kamal al-Din Mahmud كمال الدين محمود is counter-stamped upon the figure of Christ upon a coin of Byzantine pattern of one of the Zanjid Atabegs.

On Timurid coins there are many counter-marks :—

بهادر شاه ـ شاه رخ بهادر On Timur's coins.

کورکان احمد سلطان عدل ـ کورکان ابو سعید عدل سلطان ـ به بود ـ عدل سلطان ـ (it is good). On Shah Rukh's.

عدل سلطان بایسنغر غازی ۹۰۱ - مسعود عدل سلطان (a governor) Baysunkur Ak-Kuyunlid. ۸۹۶ یعقوب سلطان عدل شیراز Yakub Ak-Kuyunlid. On Ahmad Shah's.

به بود هراة ۹۰۰ - به بود - سلطان رستم کاسان Rustam (a governor) On Abu Said's.

سلطان عدل مسعود غازی - کورکان احمد سلطان عدل - ضرب سرمرد بخارا ۹۱۱ - عدل سلطان بایسنغر غازی ۹۰۳ - عدل سلطان یادکار محمد On coins of Husain Baikara (governor).

Note.—The meaning of سرمرد is still doubtful.

The following counter-marks are on Shaybanid coins :—

عدل سرمرد - عدل سمرقند - ضرب بخارا - ضرب قارشی - ضرب حصار - عدل حصار - عدل سمرقند - عدل بلخ - عدل قرشی - ضرب اخسی - عدل شیراز - عدل بخارا - دانکی اردو - عدل کش - عدل سودار - جور - ضرب میر - عدل لوچک

Most of the places mentioned here will be found in the list of mint towns, but others are uncertain; they are given chiefly on the authority of Tiesenhausen.

A coin of Pir Budak and Yusuf Nuyan, Kara-Kuyunlid, is counter-marked شماخی ۸۴۲; the date is probably an error for ۸۶۶. Rustam, Ak-Kuyunlid, counter-marked coins of his predecessor, Yakub عدل سلطان رستم خان.

On a coin of Ala al-Din, Karaman Amir, is a counter-strike لله; and one of Muhammad Artin, Amir of Mantasha, is counter-struck with a Solomon's seal, a mark used by the Othmanlis.

سلیمان is counter-struck on a coin of Ghazan Mahmud, Mongol of Persia, and بخ on Jalair coins. One of Shaykh Hasan Buzurg and many of Shaykh Oways bear counter-marks, - الله حسبی

خوی - قزوین - طوسان - سلطانیة - نخجوان - حسین خان - باران, some having on them both one of the mint-names and also الله حسبی.

These counter-marks are of various shapes, round, oval, multifoil, etc., having usually within double lines the words in small letters arranged in a pattern, and are often hard to decipher.

The coins of the Native States of India often bear marks of stamping with punches of various shapes, known in that country as shrof-marks; they are made by money-changers, صراف, sarraf, commonly called shrof, in the bazaars as private marks for currency purposes, and also to see whether the coin is really all silver or gold or a baser metal coated over, and they correspond pretty much to the chop-marks made on dollars in China. Counter-marks are not common on them, but occasionally श्री or some other Nagari letter or two may be seen.

PROPER NAMES.

The names of Musalmans are not easy to understand, and are often a difficulty to the student. The following, taken mainly from an article on "The Proper Names of the Mohammadans," by Sir T. E. Colebrooke (Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, 1879), will explain the system.

The different classes of proper names are seven:—

1. The علم, Alam, is the proper name of the individual. Among the Musalmans there are no family names as in Europe, and the Alam corresponds nearly with the Christian name, as it is given soon after birth or at circumcision, and is that by which he is familiarly known.
2. The كنية, Kunyat, is the name of relationship, as when a person is described as the father, son, mother, or daughter of some other person or object.
3. The لقب, Lakab, includes titles of honour, religious and political, and terms of reproach, descending even to personal defects.
4. الانساب, al-Ansab, or اسم نسبت, Ism-i-nisbat, name of relations as to origin, kindred, land of birth or adoption, religion, trade or business, personal or other peculiarities, etc.
5. العلامة, al-Alamat, certain titles borne by princes which are not reckoned among the personal appellations, but appear in diplomas or in the heading of State documents.
6. The عنوان, Anwan, titles of honour applied to others than princes.
7. The مخلص, Makhalas, or تخلص, Takhallas, the name of fancy assumed by poets.

The Alam are arranged under three heads, viz.:—(1) Names borne by Muhammad's own family or his companions, including the name of the Prophet himself in its threefold form (محمد

the praised, احمد the most praised, and محمود the praised), عبّاس ـ فاطمة, the first four Khalifs and the twelve Imams. (2) Names of patriarchs and prophets mentioned in the Koran, such as ادم Adam, شيث Seth, ادريس Enoch, نوح Noah, سام Shem, ابراهيم Abraham, اسمعيل Ishmael, اسحق Isaac, يعقوب Jacob, يوسف Joseph, شعيب Jethro, موسى Moses, هارون Aaron, ايوب Job, يونس Jonah, لوط Lot, طالوت Saul, داود David, سليمان Solomon, زكرياء Zechariah, عزير Ezra, الياس Elias, عيسى Jesus, يحيى John, هود Hud, امران Imran. (3) عبد الله, servant of God, and its synonyms, i.e. servant of God under any other of His names, e.g. عبد العزيز ـ عبد القادر ـ عبد الكريم ـ عبد الرحمن. Some of these are also included under Lakab.

The Kunyat might be translated as the surname or cognomen; it is made up generally of ابو father, or ابن son, with the name of the father or son, as ابن يوسف ـ ابو اسحق, or with some other word making a sort of character name, sobriquet, or nickname, such as ابو حفص father of a young lion, ابو فتح father of victory. Under this class come such surnames as Babar, Arghun, Aghlib, Arslan, Timur, and others.

The Lakab, or honorary title, is applied either in the form of a compound, of which those expressive of zeal for the faith or of political importance are the most common, or by a single word or epithet, like the Augustus, Pius, or Felix of the Romans. The Lakab is largely used upon coins, and ruling princes are more known by it than by their Alam or Kunyat. A list of those found on Musalman coins is given below, and as a help in attributing coins the class or dynasty in which the particular title was used is added.

The al-Ansab and the Takhallas need not be considered with regard to coin-legends, but the al-Alamat and the Anwan are of much interest in numismatics, as the kingly titles are in many cases characteristic or peculiar to the dynasty; a list of them is therefore given of a similar kind to that of the Lakab.

HONORARY TITLES (Lakab).

Gujarat. Brother. أخ

Choosing the Country and Religion. اختيار الدنيا و الدين
Bengal.

Lion of the State. اسد الدولة

Shaybanid. Alexander Bahadur. اسكندر بهادر
Dehli Kings. Of the Age. ,, الزمان

Good Fortune of the State. اقبال الدولة
Kings of Denia and Majorca.

Abbasid. The Trusty. الامين
Dehli King. Amir of the Faithful. ,, امير المومنين
Ghaznawid. Of the Faith. ,, الملة

Atabegs. Zangid. Mamluk. الدنيا و الدين Full Moon. بدر
Zangid. Ghaznawid. Palembang Raja. ,, الدين
Georgia. Of the Messiah. ,, المسيح

Slave. بنده

Of the Shah of the Willayat, i.e. Ali. ,, شاه ولايت
Shah of Persia.

Dehli King (Muhammad b. Taghlak). Dependent. ,, اميدوار

Hudid. Ghurid. الدنيا و الدين Splendour. بها
Buwayhid. Marwanid. Hudid. Ceuta Kings. ,, الدولة
Ukaylid. Chief of Batika. Turkistan.

Samanid. Ghurid. ,, الدين

تاج الدنيا و الدين Crown.
Dehli Kings. Bahmani.

" الدولة
Hudid. Ghaznawid. King of Saragossa.

" الدين
Governor of Sijistan.

" العالم Of the World.
Sultan of Achin.

" الملة
Buwayhid.

تخت نشين Sitting on the Throne.
Rajgarh State (of Queen Victoria).

تقى الدين Pious in the Faith.
Ayyubid.

جاهد Seeker. المامون The Constant.
Muwahhid.

" في سبيل الله In the way of God.
Marinid. Muwahhid.

جلال الدنيا و الدين Glory.
Golden Horde. Dehli Kings. Bengal. Georgia.

" الدولة
Shah of Nisabur. Saljuk. Ghaznawid. Mirdasid.

" الدين
Golden Horde. Jalair. Bengal.
Dehli Emperor. Kashmir. Khwarizm.

جلالة الدنيا و الدين
Dehli Queen Rizia.

جمال الدنيا و الدين Beauty.
Shah Inchu Abu Ishak.
Burid. Mamluk.

" الدولة
Ghaznawid.

" العالم
Achin.

" الملة
Ghaznawid.

جناح الدولة Hand.
Ukaylid.

جهانگير Conqueror of the World.
Dehli Emperor.

حافظ لدين الله Guardian.
Fatimid.

" غيار الله Of the mark of God.
Ghaznawid.

Ayyubid. Mamluk. Dehli King.	Judge.	حاكم بالله
Fatimid.	,,	بامر الله
Dehli Kings and Emperors. E.I. Co. Indian States.	Defender.	حامی دین
Bahmani.	,,	ملة
Mamluk. Malwah.	Sword.	حسام الدنيا و الدين
Samanid. Ukaylid. King of Toledo.	,,	الدولة
Urtukid. Mamluk.	,,	الدين
Georgia.	,,	المسيح
Nasrid. Idrisid. Zairid.	Beauty.	حسن
Moorish.	,,	الدين
Mongols of Persia.	Slave of God.	خدابنده
Dehli Emperor.	Just Ruler.	دادگر
Najahid.	One who invokes (God).	داعی
Imam of Sana.	,,	الله
Tabaristan.	To the truth.	,, الى الحق
Abbasid.	Holder of two offices.	ذو الرياستين
Hudid.	Of two dominions.	ذو السيادتين
Abbasid.	Of two swords.	ذو السيفين
Spanish King of Teifa.	Of two glories.	ذو المجدين
Abbasid. Dulafid.	Of two vizierates.	ذو الوزارتين
Abbasid. Tahirid.	Of two right hands.	ذو اليمينين
Dehli Emperor.	Asylum of the Faith.	دين پناه

الراجی رحمة الله الكريم

Dehli King. Hoper for the mercy of God the bountiful.

الراشد Orthodox. بالله Saljuk (Abbasid Khalif).

الراضى Content. بالله Abbasid. Samanid. Buwayhid. Rasid.

الرشيد The Guider. بالله Abbasid. Marinid. Muwahhid. Spanish Abbasid.

,, الدولة Mirdasid.

الرضا The Pleasing. Abbasid (Ali).

رضية Accepted. الدنيا و الدين Dehli Queen Rizia.

رفيع الدرجات ـ الدرجة Of eminent degree.

Dehli Emperor. Indian State Saronj (of Queen Victoria).

,, الدولة Dehli Emperor.

ركن Pillar. الاسلام Saljuk.

,, الدنيا و الدين Saljuk. Mamluk. Turkistan. Dehli Kings. Bengal.

,, الدولة Saljuk. Ziyarid. Buwayhid. Urtukid. Zangid. Amul Prince.

,, الدين Saljuk. Urtukid. Khwarizm. Achin.

زعيم الدولة Leader of the State. Ukaylid.

زكيت الدين Pure in the Faith. Achin Queen.

زين Ornament. العابرين Of the servants of God. Kashmir. Filili Sharifs.

,, الدنيا و الدين Mamluk.

,, الدين Buktiginid. Mamluk.

,, الملة Ghaznawid.

سايه فضل الله Shadow of Divine Favour. Dehli Emperor (Shah Alam).

سراج Lamp. الدولة Ghaznawid. Abbadid.

,, الدين Dehli Emperor (Bahadur Shah).

سعد Felicity. الدولة Hamdanid.

السعيد The Fortunate. Marinid. Mamluk.

سكندر Alexander. الثانى The Second. Dehli King.
Dehli Emperor Murad Bakhsh. Bengal. Malwah.
,, الزمان Bengal. Joudhpur.

سماء Eminence. الدولة Buwayhid. Kakwayhid.

سمىّ خليل الرحمن Worthy to be called the friend of the Compassionate. Bahmani.

سنا Light. الدولة Kakwayhid.
,, الملة Kakwayhid. Ghaznawid.

سنان Spear. الدولة Ukaylid.

سند Prop. الامة Samanid.

سيف Sword. الاسلام Ayyubid. Burid. Rasulid.
,, الله Ghaznawid.

سيف الامام King of Sana. Yaman.
,, امير المومنين Danishmandid. Dehli King.
,, الدنيا و الدين Mamluk. Dehli Kings. Jaunpur. Bengal. Sind.
,, الدولة Samanid. Ghaznawid. Hamdanid. Zangid. Zairid. Hudid. Turkistan.
,, الدين Urtukid. Fatimid. Ayyubid. Zangid.
,, الملك Dehli King.
,, الملة King of Tortosa.

شبل Whelp. الدولة Mirdasid.

شرف	Glory.	الله Ghaznawid.
,,	الدولة	Spanish Umayyad. Buwayhid. Zairid. Toledo. Ukaylid. Turkistan.
,,	الدين	Ayyubid.
شمس	Sun.	الدنيا والدين Danishmandid. Atabeg. Dehli King. Bengal. Gujarat. Bahmani. Jaunpur.
,,	الدولة	Buwayhid. Atabeg. Turkistan. Budlis.
,,	الدين	Urtukid. Atabeg. Budlis. Rasulid. Kashmir. Dehli Kings and Emperors.
,,	الملة	Buwayhid. Saljuk.
,,	المعالى	Ziyarid. Eminence.
,,	الملوك	Burid.
شهاب	Bright Star.	الدنيا والدين Dehli Kings. Bengal. Dehli Emperor (Jahangir).
,,	الدولة	Ghaznawid. Turkistan.
,,	الدين	Dehli Emperor (Shah Jahan). Kashmir. Burid. Mamluk.
صادق	Just.	Tunis.
صالح	Good.	Ayyubid. Mamluk. Hadramaut.
صغير	Little.	Nasrid.
صفيت	Brightness.	الدين Queen of Achin.
صلاح	Rectitude.	Zangid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.
,,	الدنيا والدين	Ayyubid. Mamluk. Buktiginid. Rasulid.
,,	الدين	Ayyubid. Mamluk. Rasulid. Achin.
صمصام	Keen Sword.	الدولة Buwayhid. Mirdasid.
ضرغام	Lion.	الدين Rasulid.

Budlis.	الدين Light.	ضيا
Buwayhid. Marwanid. Ukaylid. Batiha.	الملة ,,	
Barakzai (Abd al-Rahman)	الملة و الدين ,,	
Abbasid. Buwayhid. Samanid. Ziyarid. Sijistan.	لله Obedient.	طائع
Abbasid. Idrisid. Uncertain Moorish.	Conqueror.	ظافر
Abbasid. Ayyubid. Fatimid.	بامر الله ,,	
Idrisid.	بالله ,,	
Abbasid. Saljuk. Ayyubid. Mamluk. Dehli King.	بامر الله Manifest.	ظاهر
Fatimid.	لاعزاز دين الله ,,	
Dehli King.	الله Shadow.	ظل
Saljuk. Malay. Achin.	الله فى العالم ,,	
Saljuk.	الله فى العالمين ,,	
Shah of Persia (Abbas III). Lucknow.	حق ,,	
Ghaznawid. Ziyarid. Kakwayhid.	الدولة Supporter.	ظهير
Kashmir. Dehli Emperor.	الدين ,,	
Georgia.	المسيح ,,	
Ghaznawid.	الملة ,,	
Danishmandid.	امير ,,	
Ayyubid.	سيف الدين The Just.	العادل
Ayyubid.	ابو بكر ,,	
Idrisid.	بالله Excellent.	العالى
Very commonly used.	الله Slave.	عبد
Fatimid.	Of God and his Waliyat. الله و ولية ,,	
Shaybanid.	الامين ,,	

عبد الحميد Abbasid. Fatimid. Othmanli.

„ الراجى Dehli King (Muhammad b. Taghlak). The Asker.

„ الرحمان Spanish Umayyad. Ziyanid. Filili Sharif. Afghanistan. Sind.

„ الرحيم Fatimid.

„ الرشيد Ghaznawid.

„ العباس Dehli King. Abbas.

„ العزيز Umayyad. Hafsid. Marinid. King of Mercia. Othmanli. Kashghar.

„ القادر Sharif of Morocco.

„ الكريم Abbasid.

„ اللطيف Shaybanid.

„ المجيد Fatimid. Othmanli.

„ معبود Bahmani. The Adored One.

„ الملك Umayyad. Abbasid. Spanish Umayyad. Samanid. Valencia. Sharifs of Morocco.

„ المومن Marinid. Muwahhid. Shaybanid.

„ الواحد Muwahhid.

عبيد الله Abbasid. Shaybanid. Little Slave.

عدّة الدنيا و الدين Abbasid. Buktiginid. Disposition. Zangid. Urtukid. Ayyubid.

„ الدولة Ghaznawid. Hamdanid.

„ الدين Saljuk.

عز الدنيا و الدين Saljuk. Zangid. Dehli Kings. Glory. Bengal.

„ بحق و الدين Shirwan Shah.

„ الدولة Buwayhid. Ghaznawid.

„ الدين Ghaznawid. Zangid. Saldukid. Danishmandid. Mamluk.

„ الملة Buwayhid.

Fatimid. Ayyubid. Mamluk. Golden Horde.	Excellent.	عزيز
Fatimid.	,, بالله	
Dehli Emperor (Ahmad Shah). E.I. Co.	,, الدين	
Bengal Kings.	Arm. خليفه الله	عضد
Buwayhid. Spanish Abbasid. Spanish Kings. Ghaznawid. Saljuk. Zangid. Siyarid.	,, الدولة	
Nisabur.	,, الدولة و الدين	
Ghaznawid. Kakwayhid. Saljuk. Sijistan.	,, الدين	
Kakwayhid. Urtukid. Saljuk. Khwarizm. Nisabin. Mamluk. Mongols of Persia. Karaman. Dehli Kings. Malwah. Bengal. Bahmani.	Glory. الدنيا و الدين	علا
Kakwayhid. Ghaznawid. Malwah.	,, الدولة	
Ghaznawid. Khwarizm. Karaman. Kashmir. Bahmani. Malwah. Achin.	,, الدين	
Bengal.	,, الحق و الدين	
Ukaylid.	Knowing. الدين	علم
Buwayhid. Urtukid. Zangid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.	Pillar. الدنيا و الدين	عماد
Hudid. Saragossa. Denia. Buwayhid. Ghaznawid. Saljuk.	,, الدولة	
Buwayhid. Urtukid. Zangid. Danishmandid. Mamluk. Saljuk.	,, الدين	
Saljuk.	Pillar or Support. الدين	عمدة
Abbasid.	Chief or Safety. الدولة	عميد
Marwanid.	Bridle. Of the Amirs. الامرا	عنان
Danishmandid.	Eye. الدولة	عين
Khokand.	Champion. الله	غازى

غالب Overcoming. بالله Nasrid. Marwanid. Ghaznawid.

,, الدين Lucknow.

غنى Rich. بالله Nasrid.

غوث Defender. الاسلام و المسلمين Bengal.

غياث Assister. الامة Buwayhid.

,, الدنيا و الدين Saljuk. Mongols of Persia. Shahs of Persia. Zangid. Ghurid. Othmanli. Dehli Kings. Bengal. South India. Gujarat. Bahmani.

,, الدين و الدنيا Golden Horde.

,, الدين Saljuk. Urtukid. Ghurid. Golden Horde. Khwarizm. Ayyubid. Malwah. Gujarat.

فائز Overcomer. بنصر الله Fatimid.

فتح Victory. جنگ War. Durrani.

,, الدنيا و الدين Bengal.

,, علي Shah of Persia.

فخر Glory. الامة Ghaznawid.

,, الدنيا و الدين Bengal.

,, الدولة Buwayhid. Saljuk.

,, الدين Ghaznawid. Urtukid. Danishmandid. Mamluk.

,, الملوك Saljuk.

فريد Pearl. الدنيا و الدين Dehli King (Shir Shah).

فضل Excellence. Abbasid.

,, الله Hamdanid.

فقيه Preceptor. Nasrid.

فلك Orbit or Ship. الامة Buwayhid.

,, المعالي High Matters. Ziyarid.

قادر Powerful. بالله
Abbasid. Buwayhid. Ghaznawid. Kakwayhid. Marwanid. Turkistan. Toledo. Nunid. Amirid. Teifa. Valencia.

قاسم Distributor.
Spanish Umayyad. Hammudid. Idrisid. Fatimid.

قاهر Conqueror. بالله
Abbasid. Saljuk.

,, Of the Enemies of God. لاعدا الله
Bengal.

,, الملوک
Ghaznawid.

قائم Stedfast.
Abbasid. Ghaznawid. Buwayhid. Saljuk. Turkistan. Fatimid. Ukaylid.

,, بالله
Fatimid. Ayyubid.

,, بامر الله
Abbasid. Muwahhid. Ghaznawid. Saljuk. Kakwayhid. Turkistan. Fatimid. Mamluk. Hafsid. Hasani Sharifs. Murabitid.

,, By the Decree of God. بحجت الله
Ghaznawid.

قسیم Companion. امیر المومنین
Mamluk. Bengal.

,, ولی امیر المومنین
Ghaznawid.

قطب Pole Star. الدنیا و الدین
Zangid. Dehli King. Gujarat. South India.

,, الدولة
Turkistan.

,, الدین
Buktiginid. Urtukid. Zangid. Saljuk. Khwarizm. Dehli Kings. Gujarat. Kashmir.

,, الملة
Ghaznawid. Marwanid.

قمر Moon. الدولة
Bengal.

قوام Support. الدولة
Buwayhid.

,, الدین
Buwayhid.

کامل Perfect.
Urtukid. Zangid. Buktiginid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.

كمال Perfection. الدين
Zangid.
,, الملة
Ghaznawid.

كهف Asylum. الامة
Buwayhid. Kurdish Chief.

لطف Bounty. اللة
Hamdanid.

مامون Preserved.
Spanish Abbasid. King of Keifa. Nunid. Muwahhid.

مبارز Warrior. الدنيا و الدين
Dehli King.

متايّد Strengthened. بالله
Hamudid.

متّقى Pious. لله
Abbasid. Samanid. Ikhshidid. Buwayhid. Hamdanid. Sijistan.

متمسّك Holding fast. بالله
Nasrid.

متوكّل Trusting in God. على الله
Abbasid. Tahirid. Inchu. Sana. Marinid. Hafsid. Sp. Umayyad. Cordova. Hudid. Badajoz. Ziyadid. Bahmani.

مجاهد Warrior.
Rasulid. Denia. Ayyubid.
,, الدولة
Gujarat.
,, الدين
Hudid.
,, فى سبيل الله In the Path of God.
Dehli King. Bengal.

مجد Grandeur. الدولة
Buwayhid. Ukaylid. Badajoz. Kakwayhid. Cordova. Kurdish Chief.
,, الدين
Urtukid.

مجير Protector. الدين
Burid.

محيّى Reviver. الدولة
Urtukid. Ghaznawid. Ayyubid.
,, الدولة العباسية
Mamluk.
,, الدين
Saljuk. Dehli Emperor (Aurangzib).
,, العادل
Urtukid.

مخصوص بعنايت الرحمن Distinguished by the Grace of the Compassionate One. Bengal.

مخلوع Rejected. Muwahhid. Nasrid.

مرتضى Chosen. Muwahhid. Sp. Umayyad. Majorca.

مرزبان Guardian of Frontier. Buwayhid.

مرشد Guide. الدين Timurid.

مزوّج Wedded to. الدين Dehli Emperor (Murad Bakhsh).

مسترشد One who seeks direction. بالله Abbasid. Ghaznawid. Saljuk. Atabeg.

مستضى Seeker of Light. بامر الله Abbasid. Nisabur. Urtukid. Zangid. Atabeg. Ayyubid.

مستظهر Who implores help. بالله Abbasid. Ghaznawid. Sp. Umayyad. Saljuk. Burid.

مستعصم Who takes fast hold. بالله Abbasid. Saljuk. Urtukid. Zangid. Atabeg. Ayyubid. Mamluk. Dehli Kings. Rasulid. Gujarat. Bahmani.

مستعصمية الصالحية

Belonging to al-Must'asim, belonging to al-Salih. Mamluk Queen Shajar al-Durr.

مستعلى Most High. بالله Fatimid. Hamudid. Idrisid.

مستعين Who seeks assistance. بالله Abbasid. Sp. Umayyad. Hudid. Nasrid. Niebla. Mamluk.

مستكفى Who puts his whole trust. بالله Abbasid. Sp. Umayyad. Samanid. Wolga Bulghar. Tuzun. Yaman. Buwayhid. Hamdanid. Sijistan. Dehli Kings. Bengal.

مستنجد بالله Who implores help. Abbasid. Urtukid. Zangid.

مستنصر بالله Who seeks aid.

On many varieties of coins of between A.H. 623 and 640. Also Muwahhid. Fatimid. Hafsid. Hammudid. Marinid. Sp. Umayyad. Dehli Kings. Sind.

مستوثق بالله المجنان المنانا لغالب
Established by God the Shield, the Ever Bestowing, the Overcoming. Bahmani.

مشرّف الدولة Exalted. Buwayhid.

مطيع لله Obedient. Abbasid. Ikshidid. Samanid. Buwayhid. Hamdanid. Ziyarid. Sijistan. Yaman Governors. Amul Prince.

مظفّر Conqueror. Abbasid. Ayyubid. Badajoz. Rasulid. Tuzun. Amirid. Mamluk. Zayrid. Turkistan. Valencia. Gujarat.

,, الدنيا و الدين Buktiginid.

,, الدولة و الدين Buktiginid.

,, الدين Buktiginid. Mangit. Salgharid. Yaman.

معتزّ بالله Who is made illustrious. Abbasid. King of Saragossa and of Sicily.

معتصم بالله Who relies on. Abbasid. Hudid. Valencia. Muwahhid. Rasulid. Bahmani.

,, بالله الرحمن Gujarat.

معتضد بالله Petitioner. Abbasid. Muwahhid. Samanid. Dulafid. Tulunid. Muzaffarid. Abbadid.

,, بالله المنان Of God the Gracious. Dehli Kings. Bahmani.

,, بالله مهيمنى Of God the Protector. Dehli Kings.

معتلى Lion. بالله Hammudid.

معتمد Who relies upon. على الله Abbasid. Tulunid. Saffarid. Dawudid. Abbadid. Dulafid.

,, الدولة Ukaylid.

معدّ Arranged. بالله Sp. Umayyad.

معزّ Who honours. Fatimid. Mamluk. Zayrid.

,, الدنيا و الدين Saljuk. Atabeg. Mazandaran. Dehli King.

,, الدولة Kings of Denia, Tortosa, and Saragossa. Buwayhid. Ghaznawid. Saljuk. Mirdasid.

,, الدين Saljuk. Fatimid. Zangid. Dehli Emperors. Maldive.

,, لدين الله Fatimid. Ayyubid.

معيّن Fixed. امير المومنين Urtukid.

,, الامام Urtukid.

,, الدولة Urtukid.

,, الدين Saljuk. Timurid. Dehli Emperors.

مغيث Giving aid to. الامة Buwayhid.

,, الدنيا و الدين Saljuk. Atabeg. Bengal.

مفتح Conqueror. الدين Othmanli.

مفوّض الى الله Committed to the care of God. Abbasid. Tulunid.

مقتدر Powerful. بالله Saffarid. Samanid. Sijistan. Hudid. Sajid. Yaman Governor.

,, بامر الله Abbasid.

مقتدى بامر الله Follower of the order of God. Abbasid. Ghaznawid. Saljuk.

مقتفى Who follows. لامر الله The order of God.
Abbasid. Ghaznawid. Saljuk. Mazandaran. Murcia.

مكتفى Content. بالله
Abbasid. Tulunid. Saffarid. Samanid.

ممهّد Who lays the foundation. الدولة
Marwanid.
,, الدين
Rasulid.

منتصر Conqueror. بالله
Abbasid. Hafsid.
,, لال رسول الله Of the Race of the Divine Prophet.
Samanid.

منتظر لامر الله The Expected for the Command of God.
Fatimid interregnum.

منتقم من اعدا الله لدين الله
Avenger of God's Enemies for the sake of God's Religion.
Abbasid (Kahir).

منصور Protected.
Abbasid. Ayyubid. Fatimid. Rasid. Samanid. Ghaznawid. Mamluk. Najahid. Sp. Umayyad. Muwahhid. Kings of Valencia, Ceuta, Badajoz, and Cordova. Hasani Sharifs.
,, بالله
Kings of Sicily. Fatimid. Ayyubid.
,, بفضل الله
Hafsid.
,, بنصر الله المنان
Bahmani.

منير Illuminating. الدين
Kashmir.

موتمن Curator.
Hudid.

موفّق Favoured. بالله
Abbasid. Samanid. Hammudid. Idrisid. Dulafid. Denia. Majorca. Badajoz.

مومن Faithful. بالله
Muwahhid.

مويّد Strengthened or Strengthener. Rasulid. Ayyubid. Mamluk. Samanid.

,, بالله Tortosa. Hudid. Sp. Umayyad. Valencia. Ceuta.

,, بتائيد الرحمن By the help of the Merciful. Gujarat. Jaunpur. Bahmani. Bengal.

,, الدولة Bawandid. Buwayhid.

,, الدين الله Samanid.

,, العادل Turkistan.

,, الغنى Bahmani.

,, بنصر الله Bahmani. Marinid. Abbadid.

مهادى بامر الله Directing by the order of God. King of Sicily.

مهتدى Guided aright. بالله Abbasid.

مهدى Presented. بالله Hammudid. Sp. Umayyad. Fatimid. Rasid. Idrisid. Abbadid. Sana.

مهذّب Sincere. الدولة Marwanid. Buwayhid.

مهرة امير المومنين Loved of the Amir of the Faithful. Dehli Queen Rizia.

ناصر Defender. Zangid. Valencia. Sana. Hammudid. Ayyubid. Mamluk. Rasulid. Spanish.

,, الاسلام و المسلمين Bengal.

,, امير المومنين Bengal. Dehli King. Urtukid.

,, الحق Turkistan.

,, الدنيا و الدين Ayyubid. Zangid. Urtukid. Mamluk. Dehli Kings. Sind. Bengal. Gujarat.

,, الدولة Bawandid. Majorca. Samanid. Hamdanid.

,, الدين and الدين الله Very commonly used.

Mamluk.		ناصر الملة المحمدية
Of the Nazarenes (Christians). Norman Kings of Sicily.		,, النصرانية ـ النصرائيين
Ayyubid.	الدنيا و الدين Star.	نجم
Urtukid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.		,, الدين
Marwanid.	الدولة Helping.	نصر
Kashmir.		,, الدين
Buwayhid.		,, الملة
Dehli Queen Rizia.	امير المومنين Defence.	نصرة
King of Ahar.		,, الدين
Urtukid. Danishmandid.	امير المومنين Defender.	نصير
Urtukid.		,, الامام
Ghaznawid.		,, الدولة
Ghaznawid. Kashmir. Lucknow.		,, الدين
Ghaznawid.		,, الملة
Afghanistan.	Of the World. جهان Light.	نور
Zangid. Rasulid. Bengal.		,, الدنيا و الدين
Turkistan.		,, الدولة
Urtukid. Ghaznawid. Mamluk. Dehli Emperor Jahangir. Durrani.		,, الدين
Achin Queen.		,, العالم
Inchu. Marinid. Jalair.		Confiding. واثق
Abbasid. Hudid. Muwahhid. Hafsid. Hasani Sharifs. Dehli Kings. Gujarat.		,, بالله
Gujarat.		,, بالله المنّان
Dehli Kings. Bengal. Bahmani.		,, بتائيد الرحمن
Bahmani.		,, بتائيد الملک

واثق بتائيد يزدانى In the help of the Almighty.
Dehli King Firuz II.

Khwarizm. ,, بالصمد

Malwah. ,, بالصمد المرتكى The Eternal, the Firm.

Inchu. ,, بعوز or بغود Doubtful.

Malwah. ,, الملک الملتجى The King the Protector.

Jalair. ,, الملک الديار The King, the Country.

Dehli Kings. ,, بنصر الله

Mamluk. والدة الملک Queen Mother.

Ghaznawid. وزين الملة Weigher.

ولد سيد المرسلين Son of the Prince of the Apostles.
Bengal (Husain).

Umayyad. Hasani Sharif. وليد Son.

Abbasid. هادى Guide.

Rasid. ,, الى الحق

Sana. ,, لدين الله

Rasulid. هزبر الدين Lion.

Bengal. يمين امير المومنين Right Hand.

Dehli King. Malwah. ,, الخلافة

Bengal. ,, خليفة الله

Ghaznawid. ,, الدولة

REGAL TITLES (Alamat and Anwan).

	Imam. Religious Chief.	امام
Chagatai.	Of Amirs. الامرا	,,
Muwahhid. Hudid.	Of the People. الامة	,,
Hasani Sharifs.	Of the Imams. الايمة	,,
Chagatai. Dehli Kings. Bengal Kings.	The Great. الاعظم	,,
	Of the Church of the Messiah. البيعة المسيحية	,,
King of Cordova.	(Of the Pope of Rome.)	
Abbasid. Zand of Persia.	Of the Truth. الحق or بحق	,,
	Of the Age and the Khalifat. الزمان و خليفة	,,
Shaybanid.		
Ayyubid.	The Manifest. الظاهر	,,
	المهدى القائم بامرالله حجة الله على العالمين	,,
	The directed Imam, the Overseer by the Command of God, the Evidence of God against the Creation. (S. Lane Poole.)	
Fatimid (interregnum).		
Saljuk. تابک الاعظم	Zangid. Lord Father. اتابک	
Golden Horde.	King of the Horde. اوردو ملک	
	Amir. Prince. امیر - امر	
Samanid. Ghaznawid. Hafsid. Saljuk. Turkistan.	Most Illustrious. الاجلّ	,,
Buwayhid. Timurid.	The Greatest. الاعظم	,,

Buwayhid. Ghaznawid. Kakwayhid. Of Amirs. امير الامرا

,, Of the Amirs, the Directors. الامرا الرشيدين

Muwahhid. Hafsid. Marinid. Ziyanid.

Samanid. Turkistan. ,, Illustrious. الجليل

Dehli King. ,, Protector of the Faith. الحامى لدين

Buwayhid. Ghaznawid. Mirdasid. ,, Lord. السيد

Dehli Kings. ,, Of the East and the West. الشرق و الغرب

Turkistan. Buwayhid. ,, Just. العادل

King of Niebla. ,, Of the West. الغرب

Alphonso VIII of Spain. ,, Of the Catholics. القتولقين

Murabit. Marwanid. ,, Of the Moslems. المسلمين

Hudid. Nasrid. Cordova.

Yaman King. ,, Conqueror. المظفر

Timurid. ,, Eminent. المعظم

King of Mercia. ,, Our Lord. مولانا

Very commonly used. ,, Of the Faithful. المومنين

Hamdanid. ,, Strengthened. المويد

Mongols of Persia. Ilkhan. ايلخان

Mongols of Persia. Salgharid. ,, الاعظم

Mongols of Persia. ,, المعظم

King Alphonso VIII. King of Cordova. Pope. بابا

Mongols of Persia. ,, Of Islam. اسلام

King of Cordova. ,, Of Rome. رومه

Mangit. Padshah. بادشاه ـ پادشاه

Mongols of Persia. ,, الاعظم

,, الاعظم روى زمين

Excellent King of the Surface of the Earth.

Atabeg. Zangid.

بادشاه بحر و برّ	Of Sea and Land.	Dehli Emperor (Farukh Siyar).
,, بيكم	Begum. Queen.	Dehli Emperor. Bhopal.
,, جهان	Of the World.	Dehli Emperor (Jahandar).
,, زمان	Of the Age.	Dehli Emperor. Lucknow.
,, العادل		Golden Horde.
,, عالم	Of the World.	Mongols of Persia. Salgharid.
,, غازى		Othmanli. Dehli Emperors. Kashmir. Durrani. Native States of India. E.I. Co.
,, ممالک	Of Realms.	Dehli Emperor (Azam Shah).
باشاه	Pashah.	Othmanli.
براهين	Princes.	Saljuk.
بردولة	Regent.	Achin King.
برهان	Prince.	Bengal King.
بک - بيک	Prince.	Mongols of Persia.
بهادر		Very commonly used.
حاجب	Chamberlain.	Samanid. Kings of Saragossa, Cordova, and Denia.
حضرت شاه	His Majesty.	Dehli Emperors.
خاقان	Emperor.	Mongols of Persia. Shahs of Persia. Dehli Emperors. Astrakan. Turkistan.
,, الاعظم		Turkistan. Timurid. Shaybanid. Chagatai. Krim. Mongols of Persia.
,, الافخم	Greatest.	Shahs of Persia.
,, الاكرم	Most Noble.	Shaybanid. Krim.
,, البحرين	Of the Two Seas.	Othmanli.

Shahs of Persia.	Son of the Emperor.	خاقان بن الخاقان
Timurid. Shaybanid. Chagatai.		,, العادل
Shaybanid. Dehli Emperor.	Noble.	,, المكرّم
Khokand. Golden Horde. Krim. Shaybanid. Othmanli. Kara and Ak-Kuyunlid.	Khan.	خان
Turkistan.		,, الاجل
Great Khans.		,, الاعظم
Afghanistan.	Afghan.	,, افغان
Indian Native States.		,, بهادر
Golden Horde. Shaybanid. Great Khans.		,, العدل ـ لعادل
Khiva.		,, غازى
Turkistan.		,, المويد
Atabeg of Mosil. Zangid.	Lord of the World.	خداوند عالم
In very common use.	Khalif.	خليفة
Abbasid. Muwahhid.		,, الامام
Abbasid. Ghaznawid. Dehli Kings.		,, الله
Dehli Kings. Jaunpur. Malwah.		,, امير المومنين
Shaybanid. Malay.		,, الرحمن
Dehli King.		,, الزمان
Nasrid. Hudid.	Abbaside.	,, العباسى
King of Sicily.	Duke.	دوقة
Indian Native States.	Raja.	راجا
,, ,,	Raja of Rajas.	راجا دهراج
	Lord.	رب
Muwahhid. Marinid. Hafsid. Hudid. Zayad. Kings of Mercia. Dehli Kings. Ziyanid. Morocco Sharifs.	Of the Worlds.	,, العالمين

Shahs of Persia.	Of the Easts.	رب المشرقين
Lucknow.	Possessed of Many Claims.	,, ذو المنن

	Sultan.	سلطان
Ukaylid.		,, الامرا
Shahs of Persia. Othmanli. Dehli Kings. Bengal. Malwah.		,, ابن سلطان
Bahmani.	Excellent.	,, المحسان
Atabegs of Mosil. Ghaznawid.		,, الاسلام
Mamluk. Ayyubid.		,, الاسلام و المسلمين
Very commonly used.		,, الاعظم
Othmanli.		,, الاكبر
Bengal.	Munificent.	,, الباذل
Othmanli.	Of the Two Continents.	,, البرين
	Among the Sultans of the World.	,, برسلاطين جهان
Shah of Persia (Nadir).		
Othmanli. Maldive King.		,, البرّ و البحر
Afghanistan.		,, جهان
Malwah.	The Gracious.	,, الحليم
		,, الحليم الكريم الرؤف على عباد الله الغنى المهيمنى
	The Gracious, the Generous, Kind to the Servants of God, the Rich, the Protector.	
Bahmani.		
Buwayhid. Ghaznawid.		,, الدولة
Bahmani.		,, الزمان
Afghanistan.		,, زمان
Dehli King.	Happy.	,, السعيد
Bengal. Malwah.		,, سلاطين

Othmanli.		سلطان سلاطين زمان
		,, سمىّ خليل الرحمن
Bahmani.	Resembling the Friend of the Merciful One.	
Ghaznawid. Dehli King.	Of the East.	,, الشرق
Mamluk. Dehli King.	The Witness.	,, الشهيد
Very commonly used.		,, العادل ـ العدل ـ الاعدل
Mongols of Persia. Othmanli. Bengal.		,, العالم
Ayyubid.		,, العزيز
Bahmani.	Of the Epoch and Age.	,, العهد و الزمان
Saljuk. Shahs of Persia. Shaybanid. Kara Kuyunlid. Othmanli. Dehli Kings.		,, الغازى
Atabeg. Saljuk.		,, الغالب
Bengal.	Conqueror.	,, الفاتح
Bahmani.		,, الفضل
Saljuk.		,, القاهر
Bahmani.	Powerful in Islam.	,, القوى الاسلام
Mongol of Persia (Abu Said).		,, الكامل
Malwah.		,, الكريم
Ayyubid.		,, المسلمين
Muzaffarid (Shah Shuja).	Obedient and Obeyed.	,, المطيع المطاع
Very commonly used.		,, المعظم
Mamluk. Timurid. Othmanli.		,, الملك
Golden Horde (Aziz Shaykh).	Deceased.	,, المرحوم
Mysore (Tipu).		,, الوحد
Mongols of Persia (Abu Said).		,, الولى
Mongols of Persia (Abu Said).	The Directing.	,, الهدى
Mongol of Persia (Sati Beg).		سلطانة العادلة

Samanid. Buwayhid. Mangit. Khokand. Prince. سيّد
Khiva. Astrakhan.

Samanid. ,, الامرا

King of Denia. ,, الدولة

Bengal. ,, اشرف

The Chief. ,, الرائس

The Princes, Chiefs. السادة الروساء

Sayyid Chiefs of Karmati.

Ghaznawid. Dehli Emperor (Humayun). ,, السلاطين

Fatimid. Bengal. Of the Apostles. ,, المرسلين

Mongols of Persia. Shahs of Persia. Shah. شاه
Dehli. Bengal. Kashmir. Indian States.

Ayyubid. Of Armenia. ,, ارمن

Dehli Emperors. ,, جهان

Kings of Denia and Tortosa. ,, الدولة

Urtukid. Of Diarbakr. ,, دياربكر

Dehli Emperor. Asylum of the Faith. ,, دين پناه

Lucknow. ,, زمن

Dehli Emperor. E.I. Co. Indian States. ,, عالم
Achin.

Partabgarh State, Rajputana. Of London. ,, لندن

Buwayhid. King of Kings. شاهانشاه ـ شاهنشاه
Saljuk. Kakwayhid.

Marwanid. Shahs of Persia. Dehli Emperors.

Saljuk. ,, الاجلّ

Mongols of Persia. ,, اعظم

Bengal. Generous. ,, باذل

Dehli Emperor (Rafi al-Darjat). ,, بحر و برّ

شاهانشاه زمان. Dehli Emperor (Jahangir).

,, شاهان. Of Kings. Shah of Persia (Nadir).

,, النبیا. Of the Prophets. Shah of Persia (Muhammad).

شریف. Sharif. الحسنی and النبوی. Sharifs of Morocco.

شیخ. Shaikh. Mamluk. Mongols of Persia. Hasani Sharif.

صاحب. Lord.

,, زمان. Shahs of Persia. الزمان. Afghanistan.

,, العادل. Othmanli.

,, العزو النصر فی البرّ و البحر. Of Might and Victory by land and sea. Othmanli.

,, قران. Of the Happy Conjunction. Shah of Persia (Nadir). Dehli Emperors.

,, قران ثانی. Second Lord of the Happy Conjunction. Dehli Emperors. Indian States.

عامل. Officer. الامیر. Abbasid.

عبد. Slave. الله. Abbasid. Kings of Majorca. Ayyubid.

,, الله و ولیه. Of God and his Wali. Fatimid.

,, الراجی. Hoper. Dehli King (Muhammad b. Taghlak).

,, الملک. Spanish Umayyad.

,, معبود. Bahmani.

عمید. Officer. الدولة. Abbasid.

غلام علی. Slave of Ali. Shah of Persia (Tahmasp I). Indian State.

قان - قاان. Kān. Mongols of Persia. Salgharid. Atabegs.

قان الاعظم ـ اعظم — Mongols of Persia. — Zangid.

,, العادل — Mongols of Persia. — Golden Horde.

قیصر اغست ـ وغست ـ اوغست — Cæsar Augustus.

King of Sicily.

قیصر هند — Kaiser i Hind. — Kutch and other Indian States, applied to Queen Victoria.

کلب — Dog.

,, استان رضا — Of the threshold of the Pleasing One.

Shah of Persia (Shah Rukh).

,, استان علی — Of the threshold of Ali.

Shah of Persia (Husain).

,, امیر المومنین — Of the Amir of the Faithful.

Shah of Persia (Husain).

,, سلطان خراسان — Of the Sultan of Khurasan.

Shah of Persia (Shah Rukh).

,, علی — Of Ali. — Shah of Persia (Abbas II).

الکنت — Count. — Kings of Sicily.

کوین — Queen. — وکطوریا — Victoria.

Indian States.

انگلند ـ انگلستان — England or Inglistan.

,, وکطوریا انگلستان اورنگ ارای و هند — Queen Victoria adorning the throne of Inglistan and Hind.

الملک ـ ملک ـ مالک — King.

,, الاسلام — Saljuk. Ghaznawid.

,, الاشرف — Saljuk. Zangid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.

,, الاعظم — Atabeg. Ghaznawid.

,, افضل — Excellent. — Urtukid.

,, الامرا — Urtukid. Atabeg. Danishmandid. Zangid. Ahar.

,, الامة — Buwayhid.

الملک امرا السرق و الغرب

Zangid. Of Amirs of the East and the West.

Urtukid. Of Honoured Amirs. ,, امرا محبین

Ayyubid. ملک الاوحد

Saljuk. ,, البرّ و البحر

,, البرّین و البحرین

Of the two Continents and two Seas.

Sadite Sharif.

,, البرّین و البحرین و الشام و العراقین

Of the two Continents and two Seas and Syria and the two Iraks.

Othmanli (Murad III).

Urtukid. Diarbakr. ,, دیاربکر

Bengal Kings. ,, الرحمن

Zangid. ,, الرحیم

Of the necks of the Nations. مالک رقاب الامم

Mongol of Persia (Uljaitu).

Of the necks of Christians. ,, رقاب نصاری

King of Sicily.

Urtukid. Mamluk. Ghurid. ,, السعید

Ghurid. Danishmandid. ,, السید

Zangid. Urtukid. Ayyubid. Mamluk. ,, الصالح

Urtukid. Ayyubid. Mamluk. ,, الظاهر

Urtukid. Danishmandid. Atabeg. ,, العالم

Buwayhid. Urtukid. Zangid. ,, العادل ـ العدل

Fatimid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.

Dehli Kings.

Of the Arabs and foreigners. ,, العرب والعجم

King of Aden.

Zangid. Ayyubid. ,, العزیز

Fatimid. Ayyubid.	ملک غازی
Saljuk.	,, القاهر
Urtukid. Ayyubid. Mamluk. Shaybanid.	,, الکامل
Danishmandid. Powerful.	,, الکبیر
Urtukid. Prosperous.	,, المسعود
Samanid (Mansur b. Nuh). Strengthened.	,, المشدّد
Commonly used.	,, المظفّر
Ghaznawid. King of Sicily.	,, المعظم
Dehli Emperor (Jahangir).	مالک الملک
Buwayhid. Kakwayhid. Georgia.	,, الملوک
Georgia. Of Kings and Queens.	,, الملوک و الملاکات
Samanid. Ghaznawid. Zangid. Urtukid. Saljuk. Ayyubid. Mamluk. Rasulid.	ملک المنصور
Samanid. Favoured.	,, الموفّق
Samanid. Mamluk. Hasani Sharifs. Rasulid.	,, المویّد
Urtukid. Ayyubid. Mamluk.	,, الناصر
Kings of Sicily. Christians.	,, نصاری ـ نصری
Raja of Cannanore (according to Soret)	,, الولی

اوحد ملوک الزمن ملک العرب و الیمین

The Unique of the Kings of the Age,

Zurayid. King of the Arabs and of the Yamin.

Zurayid. اوحد ملوک الزمن ملک العرب و الحمر

Dehli Queen (Rizia). Queen.	ملکة
Mamluk.	,, المسلمین
Georgia. Indian States.	,, المعظمة
Georgia. Of Queens.	,, الملکات
Georgia.	,, الملوک و الملکات
Dehli King (Taj al-Din Yildiz). Slave.	مولا

Mongols of Persia.	Prince.	مولى
Abbasid. Tahirid. Samanid. Amir al-Umara.	,,	امير المومنين
Ghaznawid.	,,	السلاطين
Abbasid.	Of Mamun. ,,	المامون
Indian States.	Maharaja.	مهاراجا - مهاراجه
Indian States.	Maharao.	مهاراو
	The Mahdi.	المهدى
Muwahhid.	Our Imam. ,,	امامنا
Muwahhid.	,,	امام الامة
Imam of Sana.	,,	امير المومنين
Hafsid.	,,	خليفة الله
	Viceroy.	نائب
Sulayhid.	,,	الامير
Kashmir. Bahmani. Dehli Kings. Jaunpur. King of Sana.	,,	امير المومنين
	And Great Khalif. ,,	و خليفة الافضل
Fatimid Wazir (Abu Ali Ahmad).		
	Prophet.	نبى
Shahs of Persia.	,,	الله (محمد)
Abbasid.	,,	رحمة
Haidarabad in Deccan.	Nizam.	نظام
Turkistan.	,,	الدولة
Ghaznawid. Danishmandid. Marwanid.	,,	الدين
Yaman King.	,,	المومنين
Chief of Makalla.	Chief.	نقيب

Indian States.	Nawab. نواب
Shahs of Persia.	Governor. الوالی
Samanid.	Vizir. الوزیر
Fatimid.	Heir. وصی علی وصی الرسول
Dehli Emperor. Humayun. Bahmani.	Wali. ولیّ ـ الولیّ
Umayyad. Abbasid.	,, الامر
Samanid.	,, الدولة
Ghaznawid. Dehli Kings.	,, امیر المومنین
Atabeg. Hamudid.	,, عهد ـ العهد
Abbasid. Hudid. Fatimid.	,, عهد المسلمین
Ghaznawid. Buwayhid. Hamudid. Zangid. Saljuk. Murabitid. Ayyubid. Fatimid. King of Mercia. Bengal.	,, عهدة
Timurid.	,, العهد فی زمان

LIST OF THE KHALIFS OF BAGHDAD AND EGYPT.

The names and dates of the kings of the many dynasties who issued Musalman coins will be found in Lane Poole's "Mohammadan Dynasties" and in the volumes of the British Museum Catalogue. A list of them would be too long to be given here, but as the names of the Khalifs of Baghdad and of the Egyptian Khalifs are upon the coins of many dynasties who acknowledged the authority of the Khalif, more or less, and the name often helps to fix a doubtful date, the following may be useful.

Umayyad Khalifs.

	Short Name.	Full Name.	Date a.h.
1.	Mu'āwiya I.	معاوية بن ابى سفيان	41
2.	Yazīd I.	يزيد بن معاوية	60
3.	Mu'āwiya II.	معاوية بن يزيد	64
4.	Marwān I.	مروان بن الحكم	64
5.	'Abd al-Malik.	عبد الملك بن مروان	65
6.	al-Walīd I.	الوليد بن عبد الملك	86
7.	Sulaymān.	سليمان بن عبد الملك	96
8.	'Umar.	عمر بن عبد العزيز	99
9.	Yazīd II.	يزيد بن عبد الملك	101
10.	Hishām.	هشام بن عبد الملك	105
11.	al-Walīd II.	الوليد بن يزيد	125

12. Yazīd III.	يزيد بن الوليد	126
13. Ibrāhīm.	ابراهيم بن الوليد	126
14. Marwān II.	مروان بن محمد	127

Abbasid Khalifs.

1. al-Saffāḥ.	ابو العبّاس عبد الله السفّاح	132
2. al-Manṣūr.	ابو جعفر عبد الله المنصور	136
3. al-Mahdī.	ابو عبد الله محمد المهدى	158
4. al-Hādī.	ابو محمد موسى الهادى	169
5. al-Rashīd.	ابو جعفر هارون الرشيد	170
6. al-Amīn.	ابو موسى محمد الامين	193
7. al-Mamūn.	ابو جعفر عبد الله المامون	198
8. al-Mu'taṣim.	ابو اسحاق محمد المعتصم بالله	218
9. al-Wāthiq.	ابو جعفر هارون الواثق بالله	227
10. al-Mutawakkil.	ابو الفضل جعفر المتوكّل على الله	232
11. al-Muntaṣir.	ابو جعفر محمد المنتصر بالله	247
12. al-Musta'īn.	ابو العباس احمد المستعين بالله	248
13. al-Mu'tazz.	ابو عبد الله محمد المعتزّ بالله	251
14. al-Muhtadī.	ابو اسحق محمد المهتدى بالله	255
15. al-Mu'tamid.	ابو العباس احمد المعتمد على الله	256
16. al-Mu'taḍid.	ابو العباس احمد المعتضد بالله	279
17. al-Muktafi.	ابو محمد على المكتفى بالله	289
18. al-Muqtadir.	ابو الفضل جعفر المقتدر بالله	295
19. al-Qāhir.	ابو منصور محمد القاهر بالله	320
20. al-Rāḍi.	ابو العباس احمد الراضى بالله	322
21. al-Muttaqī.	ابو اسحاق ابراهيم المتّقى لله	329

22. al-Mustakfī.	ابو القاسم عبد الله المستكفى بالله	333
23. al-Mutī‘.	ابو القاسم الفضل المطيع لله	334
24. al-Ṭā‘ī.	ابو الفضل عبد الكريم الطائع لله	363
25. al-Qādir.	ابو العبّاس احمد القادر بالله	381
26. al-Qā’im.	ابو جعفر عبد الله القائم بامر الله	422
27. al-Muqtadī.	عبد الله المقتدى امر الله	467
28. al-Mustaẓhir.	ابو العبّاس احمد المستظهر بالله	487
29. al-Mustarshid.	ابو منصور الفضل المسترشد بالله	512
30. al-Rāshid.	ابو جعفر المنصور الراشد بالله	529
31. al-Muqtafī.	ابو عبد الله محمد المقتفى لامر الله	530
32. al-Mustanjid.	ابو المظفّر يوسف المستنجد بالله	555
33. al-Mustaḍī.	ابو محمد الحسن المستضى بامر الله	566
34. al-Nāṣir.	ابو العبّاس احمد الناصر لدين الله	575
35. al-Ẓāhir.	ابو نصر محمد الظاهر بامر الله	622
36. al-Mustanṣir.	ابو جعفر المنصور المستنصر بالله	623
37. al-Musta‘ṣim.	ابو احمد عبد الله المستعصم بالله	640

An interval occurred between the death of al-Musta‘ṣim in the month Safar, 656, and the succession of the first Egyptian Khalif in 659 A.H.

Abbasid Khalifs of Egypt.

1. al-Ẓāhir.	الظاهر بامر الله ابو القاسم احمد	659
2. al-Ḥākim I.	الحاكم بامر الله ابو العبّاس احمد	661
3. al-Mustakfi I.	المستكفى بالله ابو الربيع سليمان	701
4. al-Wāthiq	الواثق بالله ابراهيم	740
5. al-Ḥākim II.	الحاكم بامر الله احمد	740
6. al-Mu‘taḍid.	المعتضد بالله ابو الفتح ابو بكر	753

7. al-Mutawakkil I.	المتوكّل على الله ابو عبد الله محمد	763
8. al-Mu'taṣim.	المعتصم بالله زكريا	779
9. al-Mutawakkil I, again.		779
10. al-Wāṯhiq, again.		785
11. al-Mu'taṣim, again.		788
12. al-Mutawakkil I, again.		791
13. al-Musta'īn.	المستعين بالله ابو الفضل العبّاس	808
14. al-Mu'taḍid II.	المعتضد بالله ابو الفتح داود	816
15. al-Mustakfi II.	المستكفى بالله ابو الربيع سليمان	845
16. al-Qā'im.	القائم بامر الله ابو البقا حمزة	855
17. al-Mustanjid.	المستنجد بالله ابو المحاسن يوسف	859
18. al-Mutawakkil II.	المتوكّل على الله ابو العز عبد العزيز	884
19. al-Mustamsik.	المستمسك بالله ابو الصبر يعقوب	903
20. al-Mutawakkil III.	المتوكّل على الله محمد	927
Passed to Othmanli Sultan Selim I.		945

POETICAL LEGENDS.

The legends on coins in the Persian language are often in verse, called بیت, couplet, distich. Sometimes they are in a double couplet. Owing to the way in which the words are arranged to bring the verse within the compass of the area, they are difficult to make out, so a fairly full list of them is given below, with translations, the latter being those in R. S. Poole's "Shahs of Persia," S. Lane Poole's "Moghul Emperors," L. White King's "Barakzai," M. Longworth Dames' "Durrani Dynasties," and C. J. Rodgers' various writings.

The verse begins most often, as is the case too when the legend is not in verse, at the bottom, and is to be read upwards, as in (*a*) Persian Shah Nadir Shah No. 2; sometimes at the top, as (*b*) Persian Shah Mahmud No. 2; sometimes at the second line from the top, as (*c*) Persian Shah Ashraf No. 2, or lower still, as (*d*) Ashraf No. 3: in these two, (*c*) and (*d*), it will be seen the reading is first upwards for the first verse and then downwards for the second. In all these examples, too, the words or parts of words are not consecutive in the way given in the couplets as written out and as the metre and rhyme require, but are placed or divided in a fanciful way. Often one verse of the couplet is on the obverse and the other on the reverse of the coin, as (*e*) Jahangir No. 22, which begins at the top of the obverse and bottom of the reverse. (*f*) The double distich on the five muhr piece of Jahangir No. 7 gives an example of several of these difficulties on one coin.

(*a*)

نادر حبقرا
شاهان صاحب
شاه
بر سلاطین جهان
سلطان
هشت

(*b*)

فرو رود
منیر
بزمین ماه و آفتاب ز
رشک
سکه محمود شاه عالمگیر

(*c*) زد بر جلالة
دست
بود تعبیر سکه
گناه داد
ف
اشر شاه

(*d*) حق شعار
ف
زالطا شاه اشر
ف
بزر نقش سکه چار یار

(*e*) Obv. ۱۰۲۶
سکه
قندهار
شد
دلخواه

Rev. شاه
اکبر ۱۲
شاه سنه
نگیر
از جهنا

(*f*) Obv. بجهان
بست
نشان زپنج نو
تاهست
پنج مهریش باد روان
سکه
این ۱۴

Rev. جهانگیر
از شاه
بود دور زمان
اوست
در اکره زنام
فشان
زر نور ۱۰۲۸

Shahs of Persia.

Ismail I.

ناد علیا مظهر العجائب
تجده عونا لک فی النوائب
کل هم و غم سینجلی
بولایتک یا علی یا علی یا علی

Call upon Ali, the manifestor of miracles;
Thou shalt find him a help unto thee in adversities.
All care and grief shall vanish
By thy holiness, O Ali, O Ali, O Ali.

Ismail II.

زمشرق تا بمغرب گر امام است
علی و آل او مارا تمام است

If an Imam there be between the East and West,
Ali alone with Ali's house for us is the best.

ABBAS II. (1)

بگیتی سکهٔ صاحبقرانی
زد از ترفیق حق عباس ثانی

Throughout the world imperial money came,
Struck by God's grace in Abbas Sani's name.

(2)

بگیتی انکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقرانی
زتوفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی

Lo! at this time throughout the world imperial money came,
Struck by God's grace in Ali's watchdog Abbas Sani's name.

SAFI II, SULAIMAN. (1)

زبعد هستی عباس ثانی
صفی زد سکهٔ صاحبقرانی

Since Abbas Sani from the world is passed away,
Safi (the second's) money has imperial sway.

(2)

بهر تحصیل رضای مقتدای انس و جان
سکهٔ خیرات بر زر زد سلیمان جهان

For the sake of winning grace of him who men and genii leads,
The age's Solomon struck golden money for the people's needs.

(3)

سکهٔ مهر علی را تا زدم بر نقد جان
گشت از فضل خدا محکوم فرمانم جهان

Since on my soul I struck the stamp of Ali's love,
The world obeyed my rule by grace of God (above).

HUSAIN.

گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق رب المشرقین
در جهان کلب امیر المومنین سلطان حسین

Money he struck by the grace of the Lord of East and West, the twain
Everywhere, dog of the Prince of the Faithful's shrine, Sultan Husain.

TAHMASP II. (1) Similar to the first of Abbas II, طهماسب being substituted for عباس in the second line.

(2) سکه زد طهماسب ثانی بر زر کامل عیار
لا فتی الا علی لا سیف الا ذو الفقار

Tahmasp the Second struck in purest gold assayed
No man but Ali, and no sword but Ali's blade (the Zu al-fakar).

ABBAS III. سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان
ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صحبقران

Throughout the universe by grace divine a golden money came,
Struck by God's Shadow, a new Emperor, Abbas the Third by name.

SULAIMAN II. (1) زد از لطف حق سکهٔ کامرانی
شد عدل گشته سلیمان ثانی

By grace divine he struck a coin of happy fame,
The Sovereign just, who second Solomon became.

(2) بر فروزد روی زمن چون طلوع مهر و ماه
وارث ملک شد سلیمان بن سادات شاه

Shines as the rising sun and moon upon the earth,
Heir of Sulaiman's right, the Shah of saintly birth.

MAHMUD. (1) سکه زد از مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب
شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت انتساب

From the east of Iran he struck coin like the solar face,
Shah Mahmud, world-conqueror, of the saintly race.

(2) فرو رود بزمین ماه و آفتاب منیر
زرشک سکهٔ محمود شاه عالمگیر

Below the earth sank down the moon and shining sun,
Envying the coin of Shah Mahmud, world-conquering one.

(3) چو مهر و مه زر شاهنشهی محمود عالمشد
که نقد قلبش از فیض خدا از غش مسلم شد

Like sun and moon the imperial coin is world-renowned,
For its pure metal by God's grace is free of alloy.

(4) دین حق را سکه بر زر کرد از حکم اله
عافت محمود باشد پادشاه دین پناه

For the true faith he prepared coin by God's direction.
May Mahmud flourish, the faith-protecting king.

Ashraf. (1) باشرفی اثر نام انجناب رسید
شرف زسکهٔ اشرف بر آفتاب رسید

Upon the Ashrafi was wrought the magic of his grace's name;
Nobility from Ashraf's name upon the sun there came.

(2) دست زد بر جلالة اشرف شاه
بود تعبیر سکه داد گناه

Ashraf laid hold on majesty with might;
Let his coin's legend read "Requited be unright."

(3) زالطاف شاه اشرف حق شعار
بزر نقش شد سکهٔ چاریار

By grace of Ashraf Shah, who keeps the right,
The gold of the four friends now sees the light.

(4) زنام اشرف خور و مه سکه بر زر شد
طلا وافتاب نصرة از فیضش منور شد

In the exalted name (Ashraf) of sun and moon coin was made from gold.
Gold and the sun of victory by His grace were made bright.

(This is an unsatisfactory couplet, read conjecturally by Dr. Rieu from a single coin, on which there is

apparently another اشراف or شراف which he has not included in it.)

Nadir. (1)

سکه بر زر کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان
نادر ایران زمین وخسرو گیتی ستان

By gold in all the earth his kingship shall be famed,
Phœnix (Nadir) of Persia's land, world-conqueror, sovereign named.

(2)

هشت سلطان بر سلاطین جهان
شاه شهان نادر صاحبقران

Over Sultans of earth is Sultan,
Nadir, Shah of Shahs, Sahibkaran.

(3) امر شد از شاه شاهان نادر صاحب قران
سکه یابد در هرات از شاهرخ شه نام ونشان [or شان]

The order issued from the Shah of Shahs, Nadir, Sahibkaran,
Let coin obtain in Herat from Shah Rukh's name and mark (or glory).

Adil Shah. (1)

گشت رایج بحکم لم یزلی
سکهٔ سلطنت بنام علی

Decreed of him who ceases not, a currency there came,
The coinage of the sovereignty sent forth in Ali's name.

(2)

زبعد دولت نادر عدل را سکه بر زر شد
بنام شاه دین سلطان علی عالم منور شد

After the fortune of Nadir, Adil had coin on gold;
In the name of the king of the faith, the exalted Lord, the world was illumined.

IBRAHIM. (1)

سکهٔ صاحبقرانی زد بتوفیق اله
همچو خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

By grace divine he struck a coinage of imperial worth,
Shah Ibrahim, his gold sun-like illumining the earth.

(2)

زفیض حضرت باری و سرنوشت قضا
رواج یافت بزر سکهٔ امام رضا

By the Creator's bounty, and by fate's decree,
Gold of saintly Riza has its currency.

SHAH RUKH. (1)

بزرتا شاهرخ زد سکهٔ صاحبقرانی را
دو باره دولت ایران گرفت سر جوانی را

Whenas Shah Rukh imperial money coined, 't was then
A second time Iran renewed herself again.

(2)

سکه زد در جهان بحکم خدا
شاهرخ کلب آستان رضا

Throughout the world he struck his coin by grace divine,
Shah Rukh, the watchful dog of Ali Riza's shrine.

(3)

سکه زد از سعی نادر ثانی صاحبقران
کلب سلطان خراسان شاهرخ شاه جهان

Another emperor has coined, thanks to Nadir's efforts' worth,
Dog of the king of the East (Khurasan), Shah Rukh, the king
of the earth.

LUTF ALI.

گشت زده سکه بر زد
لطفعلی بن جعفر

Its stamp has golden money won
From Lutf Ali, Ja'far's son.

Tahmasp II and Abbas III.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا
نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

From out of Khurasan a golden coin by grace divine was sent,
And aid of Ali Musa's son the kingly saint benevolent.

Muhammad Hasan and Aka Muhammad.

بزر سکه از میمنت زد قضا
بنام علی بن موسی رضا

A golden coin by happy fate has run
In name of peaceful Ali, Musa's son.

Karim Khan and ka Muhammad.

تا زر و سیم در جهان باشد
سکهٔ صاحب الزمان باشد

While gold and silver through the world shall flow,
Coin of the Age's Lord (the true Imam) shall go.

Karim Khan, Abu al-Fath, Sadik, Ali Murad, and Aka Muhammad.

شد افتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان
از سکهٔ امام بحق صاحب الزمان

Silver and gold through all the world have now become the moon and sun,
Thanks to the true Imam's imprint, the Age's Lord (the rightful one).

Azad Khan.

تا که ازاد در جهان باشد
سکهٔ صاحب الزمان باشد

As long as Azad on the earth shall stand,
The Age's Master shall the coin command.

Aka Muhammad. (1)

تا زر و سیم را نشان باشد
سکهٔ صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamped shall be the gold and silver ore,
The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

(2) بـر زر و سیم تا نشان باشد
سکهٔ صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamp shall be on gold and silver ore,
The coinage of the Age's Master shall endure.

Durrani.

Ahmad Shah. (1) حکم شد از قادر بیچون باحمد بادشاه
سکه زن بر سیم و زر از اوج ماهی تا بماه

The order proceeded from the Incomparable Creator to Ahmad the king: "Strike coins in silver and gold from the ascension of Pisces up to the moon."

(2) سکه بـر زر بـزد بفضل اله
شاه عالم پناه احمد شاه

The world-protecting king Ahmad Shah struck coins in gold by God's grace.

Taimur, as Nizam. سکه تیمور شـاه بـعـالـم نظام
یافت بحکم خدا و رسول انام

The coin of Taimur Shah got current in the world by the order of God and the Prophet of the people.

Taimur, as king. چرخ مـی آرد طلا و نقره از خورشید و ماه
تـا کند برچهره نـقـش سکه تیمور شاه

The revolution (of the heavens) brings gold and silver from the sun and moon, that it may make on its face the impression of the coinage of Taimur Shah.

ZAMAN SHAH.

قرار یافت بحکم خدای هر دو جهان
رواج سکه دولت بنام شاه زمان

The currency of the coin of the realm in the name of Shah Zaman obtained permanency by the order of the Lord of both Worlds.

MAHMUD SHAH. (1)

سکه زد بر زر بتوفیق اله
خسرو گیتی ستان محمود شاه

The world-conquering Khusrau Mahmud Shah struck coins in gold through God's support.

(2)

سکه دولت بر زر و سیم افزود
خسرو دیگر سلطان محمود

Sultan Mahmud, the second Khusrau, increased the coinage of the realm in gold and silver.

SHUJA AL-MULK.

سکه زد بر سیم و زر چون مهر و ماه
شاه دین پرور شجاع الملک شاه

The religious king, Shuja al-Mulk Shah, struck coins in silver and gold like the sun and moon.

QAISAR SHAH.

سکه زد بر سیم و زر بنام قیصر شاه
رائج در جهان از فضل الله

The coinage in gold and silver in the name of Qaisar Shah is current in the world by God's grace.

NUR AL-DIN.

سکه شد روشن زشاه نور الدین
رائج از مخدوم قطب العرفین

The coinage became bright from King Nur al-Din (Light of the Faith), current from the saint Kutb al-Arifin (Pole Star of the Wise).

AYYUB SHAH. (1) در جهان روشن شده خورشید و ماه
از شعاع سکه ایوب شاه

In the world the sun and moon were illuminated by the darting forth of the rays of the coinage of Ayyub Shah.

(2) سکه ایوب شاه بر زر و سیم
شد بحکم یادگار عظیم

The coinage of Ayyub Shah in gold and silver came into existence by the order of the exalted Creator.

Barakzai.

DOST MUHAMMAD. (1) عروج دوست محمد به ملک و جاه کشید
دور رواج سکهٔ پایندہ خان رسید

No sooner did Dost Muhammad reach dominion and dignity than the period of the circulation of Payindah Khan's coinage arrived.

(2) شمس و قمر به سیم وطلا میدهد نوید
وقت رواج سکهٔ پاینده خان رسید

The sun and moon give good tidings to silver and gold, for the period of the circulation of the coins of Payindah Khan has arrived.

(3) بزد زعین عنایة خالق اکبر
امیر دوست محمد دوباره سکه بر زر

By the grace of the great Creator, the Amir, Dost Muhammad, struck coins a second time in metal.

SULTAN MUHAMMAD. کنده چهره بر خود مهر و عنان
سکهٔ دولة سلطان زمان

The money of the kingdom of the Sovereign of the Age has engraved on its face the likeness of the sun and heavens.

Shir Ali. (1)

زعین مرحمة کردگار لم یزلی
بیافت سکه رواج از امیر شیر علی

By the favour of the Eternal Creator the money of Amir Shir Ali has found circulation.

(2)

زالطفات کثیر امیر نیک ضمیر
امیر شیر علی سکه زد چو بدر منیر

By the abundant kindness of the Beneficent King of Heaven, Amir Shir Ali coined money like the bright full moon.

(3)

شد از عنایات و الطاف لم یزلی
رواج سکه بنام امیر شیر علی

Through the graces and favours of the Eternal One, money began to be circulated in the name of Shir Ali.

(4)

سکه زد در جهان چو بدر جلی
بار دوئم امیر شیر علی

Amir Shir Ali, a second time, struck coins in the world, like the bright full moon.

Muhammad Afzal.

دو فوج مشرق و مغرب زهم مفصل شد
امیر ملک خراسان محمد افضل شد

Two armies from the East and West joined in battle, and separated, and so Muhammad Afzal became the Amir of the kingdom of Khurasan.

Muhammad Azam.

چو از عنایت الطاف حق ملزم شد
رواج سکه بنام محمد اعظم شد

As soon as, by the grace of Heaven's favours, his rights became established, money began to circulate in Muhammad Azam's name.

Wali Shir Ali. شد زفضل خدای لم یزلی
والـی قـنـدهار شیر علی

By the grace of the eternal God Shir Ali has become the Governor of Kandahar.

Muhammad Jan, rebel. می کنم دیوانگی تـا بـر سرم غوغا شود
سکه بر زر می کنم تا صاحبش پیدا شود

I make madness till on my head a tumult falls. Coin I strike on metal, till its master is found.

Moghul Emperors.

Akbar. (1) مهر مهر شـاه اکبر ابروی این زر است
تـا زمین واسمان را مهر انور زیور است

The sun of the seal of Shah Akbar is the glory of this gold,
Whilst earth and sky are illumined by the shining sun.

(2) زر ست از مهر اکبر پادشاه نور
بر ان زر نـام شـه نور علی نور

By the seal of Akbar Padishah gold becomes bright.
On this gold the Shah's name is "light upon light."

(3) همیشه همچو زر مهر و ماه رائج باد
بغرب و شـرق جهان سکهٔ الـه اباد

Like the golden orb of sun and moon, may ever pass
In the world's West and East the stamp of Allahabad.

Jahangir. (1) مالک الملک سکه زد بر زر
شـاه سلطان سلیم شـاه اکبر

The lord of the realm struck money of gold,
Shah Sultan Salim, Akbar Shah's (son).

(2) روی زررا ساخت نورانی برنگ مهر و ماه
شـاه نور الدیـن جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

Made the face of gold to shine like the sun and moon,
Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Padishah.

(3) سکه زد در شهر اگـره خسرو گیتی پناه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاه

Money struck in the city of Agra, the Cæsar, refuge of the world,
Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Padishah.

(4) The same with کابل substituted for اگره in the first line.

(5) زد بزر این سکه در اجمیر شاه دین پناه
شاه نور الدیـن جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

The Shah, refuge of the faith, put this stamp on gold at Ajmir,
Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Padishah.

(6) بشرق و غرب مهر احمداباد
الهی تا جهان باشد روان باد

In East and West may the stamp of Ahmadabad,
O God, while the world lasts, be current.

(7) از شـاه جهانگیر بـود دور زمـان
در اگـره زنـام اوست زر نور فشان
تا هست نشان زپنج نوبت بجهان
ایـن سکهٔ پنج مهر یـش بـاد روان

To Shah Jahangir belongs the whirligig of time;
In Agra by his name gold shines brightly:
So long as the pomp of the Five Guards lasts in the world,
May the stamp of his Five Muhrs be current.

(8) همیشه باد ابروی سکهٔ لاهور
زنام شاه جهانگیر شاه اکبر نور

On the money of Lahore may there ever be
Light, by the name of Shah Jahangir, Shah Akbar's (son).

(9) بروی سکهٔ زر داد چندین زیب وزیور
شبیه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر
زد بزر این سکه در اجمیر شاه دین پناه
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

On the face of the golden coin, ornament and grace gave
The picture of Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Shah.
The Shah, refuge of the faith, struck this coin of gold at Ajmir,
Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Padishah.

(10) یافت در اگره روی زر زیور
از جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The face of gold was decorated at Agra by Jahangir Shah,
Shah Akbar's (son).

(11) سکهٔ اگره داد زینت زر
از جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The money of Agra gave ornament to gold, etc.

(12) سکه زد در احمداباد جنانات اله
شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

Money struck at Ahmadabad, God's Paradise,
Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Akbar Padishah.

(13) The same, with the first line ending از عنایات اله instead of جنانات اله.

(14) زر احمدابـاد را داد زیور
جهانگیر شاه شهنشاه اکبر

To the gold of Ahmadabad gave adornment
Jahangir Shah, Shahanshah, Akbar's (son).

(15) بدهد باد روان تا فلک بود در دور
بـنـام شـاه جهانگیر سکهٔ لاهـور

So long as the heavens revolve, current be
In the name of Shah Jahangir the money of Lahore.

(16) در اسفندارمز این سکه را در اگره زد بر زر
شهنشاه زمان شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

In Isfandarmiz at Agra this stamp struck on gold,
The Shah of Shahs of the world, Shah Jahangir, son of Shah Akbar.

(17) The same, with در لاهـور instead of را در اگره in the first line, and امم, 'of the people,' for زمان in the second.

(18) بماه تیـر در لاهـور زد ایـن سکه را بـر زر
پناه دین ملک شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

In the month of Tir, the King, the defender of the faith, Shah Jahangir, son of Akbar Shah, stamped this coin in gold at Lahore.

(19) ماه اردی بهست این سکه در لاهور زد بر زر

Second line as No. 16.

(20) زر لاهور شد در مـاه بهمن چون مه انور
بدور شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

The gold of Lahore in the month Bahman became like the shining moon,
In the reign of Shah Nur al-Din Jahangir, son of Shah Akbar.

(21) جهان فیروز در اجمیر گشت سکهٔ زر
زنور نـام جهانگیر شـاه شـاه اکبر

The light of the world at Ajmir became the money of gold,
By the light of the name of Jahangir Shah, Shah Akbar's (son).

(22) سکهٔ قندهـار شـد دلخواه
از جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه

The money of Kandahar became beauteous
By Jahangir Shah, Akbar Shah's (son).

(23) بفروردین زر اگره فروزان گشت چون اختر
زنـور سکه شـاه جهانگیر ابـن شـاه اکبر

In the month of Farwardin the gold of Agra became luminous like a star, by the light of the stamp of Shah Jahangir, son of Shah Akbar.

(24) بفروردین زر لاهور شد رشک مه انور

Second line as No. 23.

In the month of Farwardin the gold of Lahore became an object of jealousy to the bright moon, through the light of the stamp, etc.

JAHANGIR and NUR JAHAN.

بحکم شاه جهانگیر یافت صد زیور
زنـام نور جهان پادشـاه بیگم زر

By order of Shah Jahangir a hundred beauties gained
Gold by the name of Nur Jahan Padishah Begam.

SHAH JAHAN.

سکه شـاه جهان‌اباد رائج در جهان
جاودان بادا بنام ثانی صاحب قران

By the money of Shahjahanabad current through the world
For ever by the name of the second Sahib Kiran.

MURAD BAKHSH.

کرفت ارث زصاحبقران شاه جهانی
مراد بخش شـه محمد سکندر ثانی

Took the heritage of Sahib Kiran Shah Jahan,
Murad Bakhsh Muhammad Shah, second Alexander.

AURANGZIB. (1)

سکه زد در جهان چو مهر منیر
شـاه اورنگ‌زیب عـالـم‌گیر

Struck money through the world like the shining sun,
Shah Aurangzib Alamgir.

(2) The same, with the substitution of بدر, moon, for مهر, sun, in the first line.

AZAM SHAH.

سکه زد در جهان بدولت و جاه
پـادشـاه ممالـک اعظم شاه

Struck money through the world with might and majesty,
Padishah of the realms, Azam Shah.

KAM BAKHSH.

سکه زد بر خـورشید و ماه
شاه دکن کام بخش پادشاه

Struck money on sun and moon, the Shah of the Deccan
Kam Bakhsh Padishah.

JAHANDAR. (1)

زد سکه بر زر چون مهر صاحب قران
جهاندار شاه پادشاه جهان

Struck money of gold like the sun, the Sahib Kiran
Jahandar Shah, Padishah of the world.

(2)

در آفاق زد سکه چون مهر و ماه
ابو الفتح غازی جهاندار شاه

In the horizons struck money like sun and moon,
Abu al-Fath, victorious Jahandar Shah.

FARRUKH SIYAR.

سکه زد از فضل حق بر سیم و زر
پادشاه بحر و بر فرخ سیر

Struck money of gold and silver by grace of the Truth,
The Padishah of sea and land, Farrukh Siyar.

RAFI AL-DARAJAT.

زد سکه بهند با هزاران برکات
شاهنشه بحر و بر رفیع الدرجات

Struck money in India, with a thousand blessings,
Shah of Shahs by sea and land, Rafi al-Darajat.

NIKU SIYAR.

سکه زد در جهان بلطف اله
پادشاه زمان محمد شاه

Struck money through the world by grace of God,
Muhammad Shah, Padishah of the age.

IBRAHIM. (1)

سکه بر سیم زد در جهان
بفضل محمد ابرهیم شاه شاهان

Money of silver struck through the world,
By favour of Muhammad, Ibrahim Shah of Shahs.

(2) Another reading of the same:

سکه زد در جهان بفضل کریم
شـاه شاهـان محمد ابراهیم

Struck money through the world, by favour of the Bountiful One, Shah of Shahs, Muhammad Ibrahim.

Alamgir II. (1) سکه زد بر هفت کشور همچو تابان مهر و ماه
شـاه عزیـز الـدین عالمگیر غازی پادشاه

Struck money in the seven climates shining like the sun and moon,
Shah Aziz al-Din Alamgir, victorious Padishah.

(2) بزر زد سکه صاحب قرانی
بهادر شـاه عـالم‌گیر ثانی

Bahadur Shah Alamgir Sani struck coin like that of the Sahib Kiran on gold.

Bidar Bakht. بزر سکه زد والی تـاج و تخت
محمد جهان شاه بیدار بخت

The master of crown and throne, Muhammad Jahan Shah, Bidar Bakht put his stamp on gold (or silver).

Shah Alam. (1) سکه صاحب قرانـی زد ز تائید اله
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم پادشاه

The defender of the religion of Muhammad, Shah Alam, Padishah through the aid of God, struck coins like those of the Sahib Kiran.

(2) سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فضل اله
حامی دیـن محمد شاۀ عالم پادشاه

The defender of the religion of Muhammad, Shah Alam Padishah, Shadow of the divine favour, put his stamp on the seven climes.

Gujarat Sultan.

MUHAMMAD II. سکه سلطان غیاث الدین محمد شاه باد
تابدار الضرب گردون قرص مهر و ماه باد

May the coin of Muhammad Shah Sultan, the Aid of the Faith, remain so long as in the sphere of the seat of the mint the orb of the sun and moon remains.

Kashmir.

RANJIT DEO. لچمی نراین دل را شاد کرد
خانه رنجیت دیو اباد کرد

Ranjit Deo peopled this part,
Lachmi Narayin made glad its heart.

Sikh.

GOVIND SINGH. دیگ تیغ وفتح ونصرت بیدرنگ
یافت از نانک گورو گوبند سنگه

Abundance, the sword, victory and help without delay,
Guru Gobind Singh obtained from Nanak.

CHRONOGRAMS.

The Abjad.

The تاريخ, chronogram, composed by means of the Abjad system, is but seldom found on coins, although it is commonly used to record dates in MSS and inscriptions. The Abjad, so called from the first four letters ا ب ج د in its table, is an arrangement by which each letter of the Arabic alphabet represents a number in the following scale:—

ا = 1	ك or گ = 20	ر or ڑ = 200
ب or پ = 2	ل = 30	ش = 300
ج or چ = 3	م = 40	ت or ټ = 400
د or ڈ = 4	ن = 50	ث = 500
ه = 5	س = 60	خ = 600
و = 6	ع = 70	ذ = 700
ز or ژ = 7	ف = 80	ض = 800
ح = 8	ص = 90	ظ = 900
ط = 9	ق = 100	غ = 1000
ي = 10		

The date is found by adding together the value of the letters composing the word or words indicated, as will be seen in the following examples.

On a coin of Fakhr al-Din Kara Arslan, Urtukid of Kayfa, there is alongside the head on obv. سنة ثنو: ث = 500, ن = 50, و = 6, i.e. 500 + 50 + 6 = 556, or ٥٥٦ سنة of Hijra.

A coin of Nadir Shah of Persia has on its obv. a couplet and date ١١٤٨, and on rev. arranged in Tughra form بتاريخ الخير فيما وقع By the Tarikh, "Whatever happens is best."

ا ل خ ى ر ف ي م ا و ق ع

70 + 100 + 6 + 1 + 40 + 10 + 80 + 200 + 10 + 600 + 30 + 1 = 1148.

One of the varieties of the Muhr of Jahangir the Moghul emperor, representing him as seated with a goblet in his hand, has on the obv. this couplet:—

قضا برسکه زر کرد تصویر
شبیه حضرت شاه جهانگیر

Destiny has drawn on money of gold
The portrait of His Majesty Shah Jahangir;

and on the rev.:—

حروف جهانگیر و الله اکبر
ز روز ازل در عدد شد برابر

The letters of Jahangir and Allahu Akbar's
Are equal in value from the beginning of time.

This latter couplet is an anagram rather than a chronogram, but is to be made out by the Abjad, and therefore is noticed here.

ر ي گ ن ا ه ج
200 + 10 + 20 + 50 + 1 + 5 + 3 = 289.

ر ب ک ا ه ل ل ا
200 + 2 + 20 + 1 + 5 + 30 + 30 + 1 = 289.

Tipu Sultan of Mysore, not content with the Abjad, introduced another system, wherein the value was given to each letter according to its position in the Arabic alphabet. This was called the ابتث Abtas, from the first four letters in it, and was used on Tipu's coins after the fourth year of his reign to give the number of the cycle year, as will be described under "Cycle Years."

The Abtas.

ظ ط ض ص ش س ز ر ذ د خ ح چ ث ت ب ا
80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ي ه و ن م ل ک ق ف غ ع
1000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 90

DENOMINATIONS OF COINS.

Until comparatively modern times no other denominations were put upon Musalman coins than دينار, dinar, on gold; درهم, dirham, on silver; and فلس, fals, on copper. Exceptions to this are the fractional pieces of the dinar noticed below.

The دينار, or, as it was spelt in the oldest times and very rarely afterwards, دينر, was of good gold, weighing at the time of the first Khalifs about 66 grains, and being about ·75 inch in diameter. Later on the same denomination was used for gold coins of greater or less weight and size. The quality of the metal was almost always fine gold, exceptions being Turkish and Morocco coins, some of which were far from being so. Divisions of the dinar were but rarely noted in words, the legend being هذا دينار, this dinar, whether the coin was a whole, half, or quarter one; but sometimes they were in these terms: هذا نصف, this half, هذا ثلث, this third, هذا الربع, this fourth, without the word دينار following. So they are called a nasf, a thilth, a ruba, in much the same way as we speak of a tiers or a cent. The value of a dinar is now so small in Persia that a copper piece of Nasir al-Din, A.H. 1290, of the size of a penny is marked ٥٠ دينار and a smaller piece ٢٥ دينار.

The درهم is the general name for a silver coin, as the دينار is of gold. It corresponds to the drachma, and when used as a weight should equal 48 grains. But silver coins having the name dirham on them vary much in weight and size, and although half and double dirhams are not uncommon, they are not so denoted in the legends they bear. The character of the metal varies very much; some of almost all periods is of very poor quality. A plural form of the word is seen on a Morocco coin, عشره دراهم, ten dirhams. On some coins of the Dehli king

Muhammad b. Taghlak is the phrase الدرهم الشرعى فى زمن, The dirham legal in the age.

فلس or فلوس is the ordinary name for the copper or, in a few cases, bronze coinage. The plural form فلوس is often used in a general way as 'a falus.'

Besides the above denominations several special ones must be mentioned.

The nomenclature of the Turkish coinage is difficult to comprehend; the changes have been so many and various. The denominations are not, however, denoted upon the coins, so an account of them need not be given here; but some have their value given; thus, ت and ش with ciphers above them represent so many piastras or ghurush, and پ stands in the same way for paras.

The coinage of Persia has much changed in nomenclature during the last 200 years, but none of the names are upon the coins except اشرفى, Ashrafi, and تومان on gold, and the دينار already referred to on copper and on silver. The autonomous copper coins of Persia, too, are nearly all marked فلوس. The curious wire coins called Larin, from Lar, a Persian district at the head of the Persian Gulf, where they were produced, were between 200 and 300 years ago the chief currency of the traffic between the Western India coast and that Gulf, so much so that they became a standard of value in the Konkan and Dekkan, and were made there also, the Adil Shah dynasty of Bijapur adopting the pattern. The coin is a piece of silver wire of the size of a crow-quill, and from five to six inches long, doubled on its middle, and struck at the folded part with a stamp on which was some Persian legend, but only three or four letters of the stamp are upon any Larin, and the legend has not been made out beyond ضرب ـ عادل ـ سلطان ـ and شاه. The source of issue of the Larin is not known, nor its origin. Probably it was found to be a convenient form of money for carrying about, as they could be so easily stuck into the folds of the turban or waist-cloth, and in that way too be

concealed in case of trouble in those piratical times and regions. About Ceylon they are often found bent up in the form of a hook, and are known in those parts as the 'fish-hook money.'

Gold pieces of Khwarizm and of Afghanistan are called tilla; the name, however, is not put upon the coins except in a part of the legend, as بہ سیم وطلا, in silver and gold.

The words سکہ and شاهی, meaning coinage or currency, are very common upon the coins of India and the neighbouring countries, the former word especially so, and often in the phrase سکہ مبارک, auspicious coinage.

In India the Musalman coinage began with adaptation of the Hindu currency it was to replace, as will be seen by the early coins of the Dehli kings who introduced the tankah, تنکہ, as the standard in both silver and gold, of the weight of about 174 grains in each metal, and the kani کانی, $\frac{1}{64}$ of a tankah, and equal to four fals. These words are found, but rarely, on coins of this class. In the reign of Sher Shah, A.H. 946-952, came into use the silver rupee, روپیہ, of 178 grains weight, which with little variety in weight has been the standard coin of India to this day, the gold piece being the مہر, muhr, and the copper the دام, dam. The Emperor Akbar, with his other reforms, instituted an elaborate coinage with great varieties of value and of shape, each variety having a special name, but as none of these names, except those of some of the copper, are found on the coins, they need not be mentioned here. The muhr and the rupee, however, remained the standard. On the copper coins of Akbar we find several denominations given, فلوس, تانکی, and تانکہ, with their divisions, نیم half, چہارم حصہ fourth part, هشتام حصہ eighth part, and شانزدهم حصہ sixteenth part, and their multiples دو and چو (in Hindustani); the دمری damri, the نیم دام half-dam, and نصفی also meaning a half-dam. On the copper coins of Akbar's son Jahangir we find روانی rawani and رائج raij, both words meaning current coin, and their half نیم, the former corresponding in weight with the tankah, the latter with one-eighth of a tankah.

The gold coin called نثار nisār, was made for the purpose of distribution on the occasions of great festivals, such as State processions or at marriages, when they were scattered amongst the crowd. They are usually somewhat thinner than the coins of currency, and are marked with the word نثار. The custom of scattering coin on great occasions is still kept up in the East, but the pieces for the nisār are usually now only of very thin gold, little more than gold-leaf. Also there are the large handsome gold pieces of 200, 100, 50, and 10 muhrs of Akbar and his three successors, which were, no doubt, not for currency use exactly, but for presentation in the way of honour from the emperor or offered to the emperor or king, for tribute or acknowledgment of fealty, نذرانه, nazarāna as it is called.

Under the East India Company the rupee remained the standard, and its fineness and weight were fixed. So it has been since. Gold muhrs of the value of at one time 16 and at others 15 rupees have been struck, with half, third, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of muhr gold pieces, at various dates, but the issue of a gold currency was only temporary. Some were made in imitation of the Dehli emperor's coinage, others have the arms of the Company and the legend اشرفی کمپنی انگریز بهادر Ashrafi, or gold coin of the Honourable English Company. In 1835 and 1854 the lion and palm-tree muhr and double muhr, marked یک اشرفی - دو اشرفی, were issued, and in 1870 a 10 rupee gold piece of Queen Victoria.

In silver, besides the rupee, there are its divisions ½, ¼, and ⅛, marked respectively دو انه - چهار انه - هشت انه. The copper money is the انه ana, 16 to a rupee, the پیسا paisa, 4 to an ana, and the پائی pai, 3 to the paisa. The ana is but a money of account, the copper coins being the نیم انه half-ana, the پیسا or quarter ana, and the پائی with its multiples چهار پائی and دو پائی.

But in Southern India the Hindu system of currency, which had remained unchanged during the time of the Musalman power, continued to be in use for a considerable period under the East India Company. In gold the هون hun, or pagoda, and double pagoda

دو هون, one being marked as هون پهولی flowery pagoda. In silver the نیم هون and پاو هون half and quarter pagoda, the فلم fanam, دو فلم and پنچ فلم; and in copper the فلوس falus, and the کاس kas. The money table being 20 kas = 1 falus, 4 falus = 1 fanam, 42 fanam = 1 pagoda or hun. But owing to attempts made by orders to equalize the currencies of the Presidencies, the relative value of the coins became altered, and we have copper coins of Madras with a variety of legends stating their value, such as این چهل کاس است this is forty kas; others of twenty, ten, five, two and a half, and two kas of a like character; and others bearing their relative value, such as ده کاس دو فلوس است, بیست کاس چهار فلوس است, and پنچ کاس یک فلوس است, when 5 kas were equal to 1 falus. The coins bearing the following inscriptions were proofs not made current.

Coin of the Kunpani (Company), 1793, Christian era. سکه کونپنی ۱۷۹۳ عیسوی

دو فلوس هانربل کمپنی ۱۸۰۱ عیسوی

Two falus of the Honourable Company, 1801, Christian era.

این سکه سه فلوس هانربل کمپنی یک فلم خورد ۱۸۰۷ عیسوی

This coin, three falus, of the Honourable Company, is one little fanam, 1807, Christian era.

The Native States of India which owed allegiance to the Moghul emperor, usually coined silver in the name of the emperor, and copper of their own style, often of irregular shape and bearing a stamp of some figure or device without a legend. The common name for them was 'dub.'

The coinage of the Native States of India is a difficult but interesting subject. The legend on the silver is usually a part, sometimes but a small part, of the coin-legend of one of the later emperors, without date or mint place; moreover, the die was generally a good deal longer than the coin to be struck, and consequently there is but a portion of this imperfect legend on any

one piece. There are almost always marks or symbols which were intended to be indicative of the mint-place or State, and sometimes they are so, but too often the same symbols were used at different times by more than one State, and a great number of the coins remain still unassigned. The money-changers and dealers in India know them generally by some nickname, but care and know little as to what State they are the coinage of. During the last twenty years or so the chiefs of many States have adopted coinage of a modern pattern struck from dies made in England, usually bearing some figure as a characteristic mark; thus, there is the horse's hoof and fetlock for Baroda and the sun-face for Indore.

Tipu Sultan of Maisur had a coinage of muhrs, rupees, and paisa or kas, but gave new names to them in the 5th year of his reign. These names appear on some of his coins, and are as follows :—

Gold.—احمدی for muhr, صدیقی for half muhr, and فاروقی for pagoda.

Silver.—حیدری for double rupee, امامی for rupee, عابدی for half rupee, باقری for quarter rupee, جعفری for one-eighth rupee, کاظمی for one-sixteenth of a rupee, and خضری for one thirty-second of a rupee.

Copper.—عثمانی and مشتری for double paisa, زهره or زهرا for one paisa, بهرام for half paisa, اختر for quarter paisa, and قطب for one-eighth of a paisa.

The names were no doubt derived for the most part from the names of the Prophet and the Imams. احمد one of the names of the Prophet himself, ابو بکر صدیق the 1st Khalif, عمر فاروق the 2nd Khalif, حیدر علی the 1st Imam, امامی Imams, موسی کاظم - جعفر - محمد باقر - زین العابدین the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Imam, خضر a Prophet who is supposed to have discovered the Water of Life, عثمان the 3rd Khalif, مشتری the planet Jupiter, زهره Venus, بهرام Mars, اختر a star.

Travancore is a Hindu State, and has still a Hindu coinage, but there are Hindustani words in Persian characters on a few of the coins, viz., مهر پنج روپیه muhr, five rupees, نیم روپیه - پاو روپیه. The money table, according to Mateer, is:—*Copper:* 16 kas = 1 chuckram. *Silver:* 4 chuckram = 1 fanam; 7 fanam = 1 rupee. *Gold:* Panam of various sorts = from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 chuckram; rasi = 10 chuckram; varahan = $52\frac{1}{2}$ fanam.

Kutch and Kathiawar have a special currency, the standard for which is a small silver coin called a kori. The denominations are:—*Copper:* ترانبیه tranbiya; دوکطه dokda = 2 tranbiya. *Silver:* کوری kori = 24 dokda. The word is dokta on the coins, but is really dokda.

On coinage of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago we find some other denominations. Native States have the مس mas, in gold, the کڤڠ kapang, the کاس kas, and the فلوس falus, in copper. A ducat of the Dutch East India Company, written in Malay کمڤنی ولندوی and کمڤنی ولندیس, and of the Netherlands Government, is called درهم dirham, a duit دویت, and a rupee روڤیه, with divisions of the rupee of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, and $\frac{1}{200}$ in Malay (see p. 6).

A Java rupee of the English East India Company is marked سکه کمڤنی هنگلیش, coin of the Henglish Company, a Fort Marlborough rupee is called اواڠ کمڤنی دوا سوکو, money of Company two soko, and there are also کڤڠ and multiples of the same.

A soko corresponds to a quarter dollar. A kapang is a small copper coin of which 400 equal a Spanish dollar.

The small currency of these parts was, and still is, made of tin, or of pewter largely composed of that metal, which is the commonest one there, the tin-mines of the Peninsula and neighbouring islands being the source of supply of it in the East. The Portuguese made every endeavour, early in their traffic with Sumatra and the Peninsula, to get the trade and to control the

mines, and the Dutch were not slow in doing the same in the islands where their possessions and influence lay. Following on this the Portuguese Government in the sixteenth century made pewter, or tutenag coins for currency in Western India, and as it became recognized and acceptable for trade, the English Government made tutenag coins early in the eighteenth century for use in the same parts of India, in very close imitation of the Portuguese coinage. There are also some rare coins in this metal struck in the name of the Dehli emperor Shah Jahan, made probably at Surat.

Another denomination is to be found on a coin of Zanzibar, viz. ريال real.

On some coins of Dehli and Bengal kings, instead of the denomination the word الفضيه the silver (coin), is used.

PLACE AND TIME OF MINTAGE.

The usual legend about the striking of a Musalman coin is بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار [درهم] In the name of God this dinar (or dirham) was struck, followed by the name of the mint place and the date. Instead of the word ضرب on some Murabit coins is امر بضرب, ordered to be struck; on some Dehli and Gujarat coins, دار الضرب, place of the striking; on other Gujarat ones, ضربت, struck; and on a Great Kaan coin, بدار الضرب, at the place of striking. On some Nasrid pieces طبع, struck, and on some of the Norman kings of Sicily عمل, made, are used instead of ضرب.

The following phrases are used with reference to the time of the striking:—

بايام دولة ـ فى ايام دولة In the days of the state or empire.

فى ايام الملك In the days of the king.

فى ايام دولة المولى السلطان

In the days of the empire of the Lord Sultan.

فى عهد In the time of.

فى تاريخ ـ فى التاريخ At the date.

فى دولة المولى السلطان Under the empire of the Lord Sultan.

فى زمان ـ فى الزمان ـ فى زمن In the time of.

فى زمن الامام In the time of the Imam.

عن امر By order.

فى ولاية Under the governorship.

مما امر به الامير By authority of the Amir.

The mint name had the preposition ب, in, attached to it on the older coins, but not often on the later ones; for instance, بواسط in the time of the early Khalifs and واسط in that of the Mongols of Persia. The article ال, the, is prefixed to some names and not to others, and a few mint names are sometimes

written with and sometimes without it, and that too even at about the same date.

Before or after the mint name there is often a word or two meaning place, city, port, etc , مدينة ـ بلدة ـ بندر , or expressive of quality, title, or condition, as المبارك the blessed, مقدس holy, الجديدة the new; or both, such as مدينة محفوظه the guarded city, بلدة طيبه the good city, بندر مبارك the blessed port. These are called the titles of mint towns, and a list of them follows that of the mints, showing the places to which the title is given in each case.

The List of Mint Towns has been compiled from the one in Soret's "Numismatique Musalmane," with the addition of such other places as have been found in numismatic writings since that book was published. For the purpose of greater accuracy as to the geographical position of the towns—such general descriptions as "in Irak Arabi," "in Khurasan," not being satisfactory—the latitude and longitude are given when they have been ascertained.

Some names have not been located, although they are mentioned in Yakut's "Mu'jam al-Buldan"; in such cases a few words of description by that author are quoted. A few more yet remain uncertain: some of them probably have disappeared or sunk into insignificance; others may have been new names given to places on their capture by a Musalman king, but since forgotten; and others are most likely misreadings. When the mint name has been noticed by only one writer his name is added, in brackets, as the authority for including it in the list; all the other mint names have been given by more than one writer. The class of coin upon which the mint name is found follows the geographical description, and then the title or titles of the town, which are given as prefix or suffix according to whether they precede or follow the name.

The spelling of the names is not, as will be seen, always the same; Arzerum is an instance of this: ارزالروم ـ ارزروم ـ ارزنروم ـ ارضروم. Misreadings may account for this sometimes, but there are misspellings and variations in spelling some of the names on the coins.

LIST OF MINT TOWNS.

Abhar. In Azarbaijan. 36° 8′ N.; 49° 20′ E. Sallarid (Markof). ابهر

Abrashahr. Old name for Nisabur. Umayyad; Abbasid. Prefix مدينة. ابرشهر

Abarkuh. In Farsistan. 31° 10′ N.; 53° 15′ E. Mongols of Persia; Timurid; Shahs of Persia. ابرقوه

al-Abadan min al-Ahwaz. ?. Buwayhid. الابدان من الاهواز

Abu. In Rajputana, India. 24° 35′ N.; 72° 45′ E. Dehli Kings (Rodgers). ابو

Abuan. In Egypt, near Damietta? Abbasid (Soret). Prefix مدينة. ابوان

Abusaidiyah. ?. Mongols of Persia. (Sometimes written without the initial ا.) ابوسعيدية

Abushahr. Bushire, in Farsistan. 29° 0′ N.; 50° 52′ E. Shahs of Persia. Prefix بندر. ابوشهر

Abiward. In Khurasan. 37° 56′ N.; 59° 15′ E. Mongols of Persia. ابيورد

Etawah. In N.W. Provinces of India. 26° 47′ N.; 79° 3′ E. Dehli Emperors. اتاوا - اتاوه

Utrār. Farab, in Turkistan. 44° 35′ N.; 67° 20′ E. Mongols of Persia; Chagatai. Prefix مدينة - بلدة - بلد. اترار - اترارا

Attuk. In Panjab, India. 33° 53′ N.; 72° 16′ E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani. اتک

Attuk Benares. The same. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). اتک بنارس

Ajayur. Bakror, in Oudh, India. Dehli Emperor. اجايور

Ajmir. In Rajputana, India. 26° 27′ N.; 74° 43′ E. Dehli Emperors. Prefixes دار الخير - سلمگڈه - مستقر الخلافه. اجمير

Ujjain. In Malwah, India. 23° 10′ N.; 75° 47′ E. Dehli Kings and Emperors, and local. Prefix دار الفتح. اجين - اوجين

Achah. Acheen, in Sumatra. 5° 10′ N.; 95° 35′ E. Local Sultan; English. Prefixes نگری - بندر - بندر السلام. اچه

Ahsanabad. Gulburgah, in the Deccan, India. 17° 18′ N.; 76° 54′ E. Dehli Emperors; Bahmani. Prefix حضرت. احسناباد

Ahmadabad. In Gujarat, India. 23° 1′ N.; 72° 38′ E. Dehli Emperors; Gujarat Kings. Prefixes شهر معظم - دار السلطنه - دار الخلافه - زينت البلاد. احمداباد

Ahmadpur. In Bahawalpur State, India. 29° 8′ N.; 71° 18′ E. Durrani. Local Raja. احمدپور

Ahmadshahi. Kandahar. Durrani; Barakzai. Prefix اشرف البلاد. احمدشاهی

Ahmadnagar. In Gujarat, India. 23° 38′ N.; 72° 54′ E. Gujarat Kings. Prefix شهر مهانور. احمدنگر

Ahmadnagar. In the Deccan, India. 19° 5′ N.; 74° 55′ E. Dehli Emperors; local Rajas. احمدنگر

Ahmadnagar Farukhabad. Farukhabad, in N.W. Provinces, India. 27° 23′ N.; 79° 36′ E. Dehli Emperors. احمدنگر فرخاباد

Akhtarnagar Oudh. Oudh. Dehli Emperors. اخترنگر اوده

Akhsikat. Capital of Farghana. 41° 36′ N.; 71° 20′ E. Abbasid (Tiesenhausen); Samanid; Turkistan (Markof). اخسيكت

Ikhshin. In Farsistan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia. اخشين - اخشی

Akhsi. In Turkistan. 40° 55′ N.; 71° 22′ E. Shaybanid (Markof). اخسی

Akhlat. Khelat, in Armenia. 38° 52′ N.; 42° 10′ E. Mongols of Persia. اخلاط

Akhur? Chagatai (Oliver). اخور

Adrinah. Adrianople, in Turkey. 41° 27′ N.; 26° 40′ E. Othmanli. ادرنة

Udaipur. In Rajputana, India. 24° 37′ N.; 73° 49′ E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix محمدآباد. اديپور - وديپور

Azarbaijan. A Province of Persia. Umayyad; Abbasid; Tahirid. آذربيجان

Arran. A Province in Armenia. Umayyad (Markof); Abbasid; Mongols of Persia. Prefix مدينة. اران

Arbuk. In Khuzistan. 31° 16′ N.; 49° 3′ E. Mongols of Persia. اربق - اربک

Arbil. In Turkistan. 36° 10′ N.; 44° 0′ E. Abbasid; Buktiginid; Buwayhid; Mongols of Persia; Jalair. اربل

Arrajan. In Farsistan. 30° 42′ N.; 50° 26′ E. Abbasid; Saffarid; Buwayhid; Tahirid; Mongols of Persia. ارجان

Arjish. In Armenia. 39° 0′ N.; 43° 13′ E. Mongols of Persia. ارجيش

Ardabil. In Azarbaijan. 38° 9′ N.; 48° 19′ E. Abbasid; Sajid; Mongols of Persia; Chagatai; Atabeg; Jalair; Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار الارشد. اردبيل

al-Ardun. The Jordan district of Syria. Umayyad (Rodgers). الاردن

Ardashir Khurrah. Firozabad, in Farsistan. 28° 42′ N.; 52° 48′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. اردشير خرة

Urdu. A camp. Shaybanid; Shahs of Persia; Dehli Emperors. اردو

Urdu dar rah-i-Dakhan. Camp on the road to the Dekhan. Dehli Emperors.	اردو در راه دکهن
Urdu Zafar Qarin. Camp linked to victory. Dehli Emperor Akbar.	اردو ظفر قرین
Arzarum. Erziroum, in Armenia. 39° 57′ N.; 41° 20′ E. Saljuks; Mongols of Persia; Othmanli.	ارزالروم - ارزروم - ارزن ورم - ارضروم
Arzakan. In Farsistan, on the sea-coast, as I think (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Sauvaire).	ارزکن
Arzan. In Armenia. 38° 10′ N.; 41° 18′ E. Mongols of Persia.	ارزن
Arzanjan. In Armenia. 39° 38′ N.; 39° 54′ E. Saljuks; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Danishmandid; Karaman; Timurid. Prefix مدينة.	ارزنجان
Arsaband. In Turkistan, two farsakhs from Marv (Yakut). Mongols of Persia.	ارسابند
Ard-al-Hayr or Khayr. Karbala, in Irak Arabi. 32° 38′ N.; 44° 33′ E. Abbasid.	ارض الحمير - ارض الخير
Arz-i-Aqdas. Meshhed, in Persia. Shahs of Persia.	ارض اقدس
Arkat. Arcot, in Karnatic India. 12° 55′ N.; 79° 24′ E. Dehli Emperor; E.I. Company; local Nawab.	ارکات
Arakan. On coast of Burmah. 20° 42′ N.; 93° 24′ E. Bengal Kings.	ارکان
Urmiah. Urmi, in Persia. 37° 30′ N.; 45° 19′ E. Abbasid; Mongols of Persia.	ارمیة - ارمی
Arminiyah. Province of Armenia. Umayyad; Abbasid; Sajid; Mongols of Persia.	ارمینیة
Ariwan. Eriwan, in Armenia. 40° 8′ N.; 44° 25′ E. Mongols of Persia; Othmanli.	اروان - روان
Urush, for اوش. Timurid.	اروس (?)

Irumi. In Farsistan. Shahs of Persia; Kara Kuyunlid (Fraehn); Mongols of Persia (Bartholomei). ارومى

Arwand. Mount Elvand, near Hamadan. 34° 40′ N.; 48° 21′ E. Mongols of Persia; Shahs of Persia. اروند

Azaq. Azof, in Russia. 47° 8′ N.; 39° 10′ E. Golden Horde; Othmanli. Prefixes شهر ـ المحروسة ـ بلد. ازاق

Azammur. In Morocco. 33° 18′ N.; 8° 13′ W. Marinid. ازمور ـ الازمور ـ الزمور ـ ازمور

Azmir. Smyrna, in Anatolia. 38° 27′ N.; 27° 12′ E. Othmanli. ازمير

Asbaijab. Asfijab Sairam, in Turkistan. 41° 42′ N.; 81° 50′ E. Chagatai; Turkistan. اسبيجاب

Astara. In Azarbaijan, on the Caspian. 38° 30′ N.; 48° 50′ E. Mongols of Persia (Sawalief); Jalair; Chagatai. استارا

Astarabad. In Mazandaran. 36° 50′ N.; 53° 45′ E. Ziyarid; Great Kaans; Mongols of Persia; Sarbadarid; Timurid; Shahs of Persia. Prefixes مدينة ـ دار المومنين. استراباد ـ استاراباد

Usrushana. Uratube, in Turkistan. 39° 55′ N.; 68° 58′ E. Turkistan; local Khan. اسروشنة

Isfarayin. In Khorasan. 37° 3′ N.; 57° 4′ E. Mongols of Persia; Shaybanid. اسفراين

Asfi. Saffi, in Morocco. 32° 18′ N.; 8° 50′ W. Filili Sharifs. Prefix تغى (Tychsen), ثغد (Marcel). اسفى

Asfir. ?. Dehli Emperor (Tychsen). اسفير

al-Iskandariyah. Alexandria, Egypt. 31° 12′ N.; 29° 52′ E. Fatimid; Zangid; Ayyubid; Mamluk; Othmanli. الاسكندرية

Uskub or Skub. In Macedonia. 41° 0′ N.; 21° 19′ E. Othmanli. اسكوب ـ سكوب

Islamabad. Chittagong, India. 22° 21′ N.; 91° 52′ E. (Mathura, according to Rodgers.) Dehli Emperors. اسلاماباد

Istambol. Stamboul, Constantinople. Othmanli. اسلامبول

Ismir, for ازمير. Smyrna. Othmanli. اسمير

Uswariyah. Near Isfahan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Markof). اسوارية

Asir. Asirgarh, in Central Provinces, India. 21° 28′ N.; 76° 20′ E. Dehli Emperor. اسير

Ishbiliyah. Seville, in Spain. 37° 22′ N.; 5° 59′ W. Abbadid; Murabit; Muwahhid; Hudid. اشبيلية ـ شبيلة

Istikhan. Bukhara. Turkistan (Fraehn). اشتخن ـ اشتيخن

Istakhar. Persepolis, in Farsistan. 30° 1′ N.; 52° 57′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. اصطخر

Isbahan or Isfahan. In Irak Ajami, Persia. 32° 42′ N.; 51° 43′ E. Abbasid; Tahirid; Buwayhid; Kakwayhid; Saljuks; Mongols of Persia; Kara Kuyunlid; Timurid; Chagatai; Shahs of Persia. Prefixes مدينة ـ دار السلطنه. Suffix المشرق. اصبهان ـ اصفهان

Atarabalus. Tripoli, in Syria. 34° 24′ N.; 35° 51′ E. Umayyad (Lavoix); Fatimid (Markof). اطربلس

Izzabad. ?. Dehli Emperor (Tychsen). اعزاباد

Azimnagar. ?. Dehli Emperor. اعظم نگر

Agharnathah, for غرناطة. Granada. Murabit. اغرناطة

Aghmat. In Morocco. 31° 4′ N.; 8° 0′ W. Murabit. اغمات

Afrikiyah. Tunis. 36° 48′ N.; 10° 10′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Aghlabid. افريقية

Afiyun. Afioum, in Anatolia. 38° 48′ N.; 30° 20′ E. Saljuk (Pietrazewski). — افیون

Aksara, Akshahr. Ak-Sarai, in Karamania. 38° 23′ N.; 33° 49′ E. Saljuk (Soret); Mongols of Persia (Fraehn); Karaman. — اقسرا - اقشهر - اق سرای

Aksa. In Circassia. 43° 30′ N.; 46° 18′ E. Uncertain Khan (Fraehn). — اقصا

Aksu. In Turkistan. 41° 10′ N.; 80° 40′ E. Chinese. — اقصو

Akbarabad. Agra, N.W. Provinces, India. Dehli Emperors. Prefixes - مستقر الخلافه دار الخلافه. — اکبراباد

Akbarpur. In Oudh, India. 26° 25′ N.; 82° 34′ E. Dehli Emperors. — اکبرپور

Akbarnagar. Rajmahal, in Bengal. 25° 2′ N.; 87° 52′ E. Dehli Emperors. — اکبرنگر

Akbarnagar Oudh. اخترنگر اوده. — اکبرنگر اود

al-Akir. ?. Jalair; Mongols of Persia (Soret). — الاکر

al-Akir, al-Agir. A fortress of Caucasus. 43° 4′ N.; 44° 10′ E. Mongols of Persia; Golden Horde. — الاکیر - الاگیر

Aksara. ?. Imam of Sana. — اکصرا

Akuniah. ?. Timurid (Rodgers). — اکونیه

Agrah. In N.W. Provinces, India. 27° 10′ N.; 78° 5′ E. Kings and Emperors of Dehli. Prefixes - دار الخلافه - دار الامان - دار العدل بلدة - قلعه - قلع - شهر خسرو پناه. — اگره

Almeria. In Spain. 36° 50′ N.; 2° 32′ W. Spanish Umayyad; Murabit. — المریة

Almalakah or al-Malakah. Kulja. 43° 58′ N.; 81° 15′ E. Chagatai. — الملقه

Almorah. In N.W. Provinces, India. 29° 35′ N.; 79° 41′ E. Dehli Kings; local Rajah. — المورہ

Allahabad. In N.W. Provinces, India 25° 26′ N.; 81° 55′ E. Dehli Emperors. — الہ اباد - الہ ابا س

Alinjah. Province to west of Isfahan, Persia. Jalair. Prefix قلعة. — النجة

Alwar. In Rajputana, India. 27° 34′ N.; 76° 38′ E. Dehli Kings; local Rajah. — الور

Ulus Bulghar. Bulghar. Khan of Kazan. — الوس بلغار

Amasiah. In Siras, Asia Minor. 40° 39′ N.; 35° 48′ E. Mongols of Persia; Othmanli. — اماسيه

Imtiyazgarh. Adoni, in Deccan, India. 15° 37′ N.; 77° 19′ E. Dehli Emperor; local Nawab. — امتيازگڈه

Amid. Diarbakr, in Armenia. 37° 56′ N.; 40° 8′ E. Abbasid; Buwayhid; Marwanid; Urtukid; Ayyubid; Othmanli. Prefix مدينة. — امد

Amdurman. In Sudan. 15° 40′ N.; 32° 34′ E. Local rulers. — ام درمان

Amritsar. In the Punjab, India. 31° 37′ N.; 74° 55′ E. Sikh. — امرتسر - ابرتسر

Amul. In Mazandaran. 36° 30′ N.; 52° 25′ E. Samanid; Ziyarid; Tabaristan; Chagatai; Mongols of Persia; Timurid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix مدينة. — امل

Amirkot. Umarkot, in Sind. 25° 21′ N.; 69° 46′ E. Dehli Emperors. — اميركوت

al-Anbar. Near Baghdad. 33° 38′ N.; 43° 43′ E. Umayyad (Fraehn); Buwayhid (Tychsen). — الانبار

Anbar. In Turkistan. 36° 5′ N.; 64° 30′ E. Buwayhid; Marwanid. — انبر

Anabulia. Iniboli, in Asia Minor. 41° 55′ N.; 33° 50′ E. Othmanli (Wellenheim). — انبولية

Andajan. Andokan, in Transoxiana. 40° 50′ N.; 72° 25′ E. Shaybanid; Timurid; Chagatai. — اندجان - اندكان

Andarabah. Indarab, in Turkistan. 35° 59′ N.; 69° 39′ E. Abbasid (Rodgers); Abu Daudid; Samanid; Ghaznawid. — اندرابه - اندراب

Indrapur. Indore, also Bhartpur, in Central India. Dehli Emperor; local Rajah. اندرپور

al-Andalus. Cordova, in Spain. 37° 52′ N.; 4° 50′ W. Spanish Umayyad; Hamudid; Idrisid; Abbadid. الاندلس

Indore. In Central India. 22° 42′ N.; 74° 54′ E. Local Rajah. اندور

Andijaraa. الخجند, in Khurasan. Samanid (Markof). انديجاراع

al-Andikaru. Antequera, in Spain. 37° 3′ N.; 4° 31′ W. Spanish Umayyad (Stickel). الانديقارو

Antakiyah. Antioch, in Syria. 36° 11′ N.; 36° 7′ E. Abbasid; Tulunid; Saljuk. انطاكية

Ankuriyah. Angorah, in Anatolia. 39° 56′ N.; 32° 45′ E. Mongols of Persia; Othmanli. انكورية ـ انقره

Anandghar. Probably Anandpur, in Panjab. 31° 15′ N.; 76° 34′ E. Sikh. انندگڑه ـ انندكهره

Anulah. Aoula, in N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 16′ N.; 79° 12′ E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani (Rodgers). انوله

Ani. Oni, in Armenia. 42° 48′ N.; 43° 15′ E. Jalair; Mongols of Persia. انى

Aujan. In Azarbaijan. 37° 50′ N.; 46° 40′ E. Mongols of Persia. اوجان

Aujan, also اجين. In Malwah. Dehli Emperors. اوجين

Aukri. Ochrida, in Roumelia. 41° 0′ N.; 20° 45′ E. Othmanli. اوخرى

Oudh. In India. 26° 48′ N.; 82° 14′ E. Dehli Emperor; local Kings. Prefixes ـ ملک صوبه. اوده

Aurcha. In Bandalkhand, India. 25° 21′ N.; 78° 42′ E. Local Rajah. اورچهه

اوردو ـ الاوردو ـ اردو — Urdu. Serai; also probably Karakorama. 47° 15′ N.; 102° 20′ E. Golden Horde; Turkistan. Prefix المعظم.

اوردو بازار — Urdu Bazar. Serai. Mongols of Persia; Golden Horde; Astrakhan.

اوردو الجديدة — Urdu al-Jadidah. New Urdu, Serai. Golden Horde.

اوردو مخانه — ? Urdu Khanah. Timurid.

اوردو همايون — Urdu Humayun. Imperial Camp. Othmanli.

اورنگاباد — Aurangabad. In the Deccan, India. 19° 54′ N.; 75° 22′ E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix خجسته بنياد.

اورنگ نگر — Aurangnagar. Dehli Emperor (White King).

اوزكند ـ الاوزكند ـ اوزجند — Uzkand. In Turkistan. 40° 28′ N.; 73° 12′ E. Turkistan. Prefixes بلد ـ بلدة. Suffix فى ولاية عبد الملك.

اوش — Oush. In Turkistan. 40° 45′ N.; 72° 35′ E. Timurid; Chagatai.

اوكاك — Oukak. On the Volga, between Bulghar and Serai. Golden Horde (Fraehn); Astrakhan (Markof).

اونيک — Ounik. In Armenia, now Javān Kalah. 40° 8′ N.; 42° 25′ E. Mongols of Persia (Soret).

اهر — Ahar. In Azarbaijan. 38° 28′ N.; 47° 0′ E. King of Ahar; Kara Kuyunlid (Soret).

الاهواز — al-Ahwaz. In Khuzistan. 31° 9′ N.; 48° 44′ E. Abbasid; Buwayhid; Saljuk. See also تسترمن الاهواز ـ سوق الاهوز ـ العسكر الاهواز.

اياسلوغ ـ اياثلق ـ اياثلوق — Ayasulugh. Ephesus. 37° 55′ N.; 27° 22′ E. Othmanli; Aydin Amir. Prefix مدينة.

ايج — Iij. In Farsistan, afterwards Shabankara. Timurid (Rodgers).

Iidaz. Malamir, in Khuzistan. 31° 51′ N.; 49° 45′ E. Buwayhid; Mongols of Persia.	ايدج
Eriwan, also اروان. In Armenia. 40° 8′ N.; 44° 25′ E. Shahs of Persia. Prefix حجور سعد.	ايرون
Ailia, with فلسطين. Jerusalem. 31° 46′ N.; 35° 16′ E. Umayyad; Idrisid; Ayyubid.	ايليا ـ ايليه
Elichpur. In Berar, India. 21° 10′ N.; 77° 30′ E. Dehli Emperors.	ايلچپور
Iran. Persia. Shahs of Persia.	ايران
Ilak. In Turkistan. 39° 0′ N.; 64° 12′ E. Ilaks of Turkistan (Markof).	ايلک ـ ايلاق
al-Bab. Darbend, on the Caspian Sea. 42° 5′ N.; 48° 15′ E. Umayyad. Prefix مدينة.	الباب
Bajara. In Mesopotamia. 36° 42′ N.; 39° 12′ E. Mongols of Persia (Soret).	باجرا
Bajnis. معدن باجنيس. Abbasid.	باجنيس
Bar. Near Nisabur, in Khurasan. 36° 35′ N.; 58° 41′ E. Mongols of Persia (Soret). Prefix مدينة.	بار
Baran. Near Marv (Yakut). Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Kara Kuyunlid.	باران ـ الباران
Barjin. In Khurasan. 33° 8′ N.; 59° 49′ E. Golden Horde.	بارجين
Bari. Barin, in Syria. 32° 17′ N.; 34° 59′ E. Mongols of Persia (Soret).	بارى
Bariz. Paris. Filili Sharif Mulay Hasan.	باريز
Bazar. Probably باران. Mongols of Persia; Jalair (Bartholomei).	بازار
Bazift. Near Isfahan (Yakut and Schindler). Mongols of Persia (Schindler).	بازفت
Baghchih Sarai. In the Crimea. 44° 44′ N.; 33° 53′ E. Krim Khans.	باغچه سراى ـ بغچه سراى

باکو ـ باکوفیه ـ باکوه ـ Baku. In the Caucasus. 40° 21′ N.; 49° 50′ E. Golden Horde; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Chagatai; Kara Kuyunlid (Fraehn).

باکویه

بالاپور Balapur. In South India. 20° 40′ N.; 76° 49′ E. Local (Tufnell).

بالکان Balkan. Near Merv? Golden Horde (Soret).

بامیان Bamian. In Afghanistan. 34° 49′ N.; 67° 28′ E. Samanid (Tiesenhausen); Abu Daud; Khwarizm.

باند ـ بانک Banad, Banak. Near Rayy (Yakut). Jalair (Markof).

باورد Baward. Abiward (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Markof).

بائبرت Baibirt. In Armenia. 40° 16′ N.; 40° 10′ E. Mongols of Persia.

بتان Batan. Bhutan District, in Northern India. 27° N.; 90° E. Local (Rodgers).

بجایة Bajayah. Bougiah, in Algeria. 36° 45′ N.; 5° 4′ E. Muwahhid; Hafsid; Marinid. Prefix مدینة.

بحرین Bahrayn. Island in Persian Gulf. 25° N.; 50° E. Abbasid.

بخارا Bukhara. In Turkistan. 39° 48′ N.; 64° 34′ E. Abbasid; Tahirid; Saljuk; Shaybanid; Janid; Mangit. Prefixes ـ البلدة الفاخرة شریف ـ بلدة ـ بلد ـ مدینة.

بداون Budaun. In N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 2′ N.; 79° 92′ E. Dehli Emperors.

بدخشان Badakhshan. In Afghanistan. 37° 9′ N.; 70° 33′ E. Samanid; Chagatai; Timurid; Idrisid; Babar (Rodgers). Prefix بلد.

بدعة Badaa. In Arabia. 25° 16′ N.; 50° 40′ E. Abbasid; Idrisid; Aghlabid; Muwahhid; Jalair.

Bidlis. Bitlis, in Armenia. 38° 23′ N.; 42° 6′ E. Amirs of Bidlis; Chagatai; Abbasid? بدليس

Badhaghis. In Khurasan. 35° N.; 62° E. Abbasid. بذغيس

Brij Indarpur. Bhartpur. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). برج اندرپور

Bardasir. Old name for Kirman. Saljuk. بردسير

Bardaah. In Armenia. 42° 20′ N.; 46° 10′ E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Abbasid; Sajid; Saffarid (Tornberg). بردعة - بردع

Barkan. On east bank of the Jihun, near Astrabad and Jurjan (Yakut). Uncertain (Soret). برقان

Barkaid. In Mesopotamia. 36° 44′ N.; 41° 52′ E. Local Amir. برقعيد

Barkah. Baraka, in N. Africa. 15° 35′ N.; 37° 30′ E. Abbasid. برقة

Barujird. In Irak Ajami. 33° 50′ N.; 48° 55′ E. Shahs of Persia. بروجرد

Baroch. Broach, in Gujarat, India. 21° 43′ N.; 73° 2′ E. Local. بروچ

Baroda. In Gujarat. 22° 17′ N.; 73° 16′ E. Local Gaikwar. بروده

Brusa. In Anatolia. 40° 10′ N.; 29° 0′ E. Othmanli. بروسة - برسة - بروسا

Burhanpur. In Kandesh, India. 21° 18′ N.; 76° 16′ E. Dehli Emperors; local Rajah. Prefixes بلده فاخره - دار السرور. برهانپور

Barili. Bareilly, in N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 22′ N.; 29° 26′ E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani. Prefixes لطفاباد - قطع (Rodgers); اصفاباد (Nelson Wright). بريلى

Bazmkobad, Barmisad, Barmkobad. ?. Umayyad. بزمقباد - برمصاد - برمقباد

Bust. In Afghanistan. 31° 20′ N.; 64° 2′ E. Tahirid; Saffarid. Prefix مدينة. بست

Bistam. In Khurasan. 34° 20′ N.; 47° 6′ E. Mongols of Persia (Markof). بسطام

al-Basrah. In Irak Arabi. 30° 26′ N.; 47° 56′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid; Saljuk; Marwanid; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Shahs of Persia. Prefix ام البلاد. البصرة

Busri. Bozra, in Syria. 32° 21′ N.; 36° 31′ E. Umayyad. بصرى

Bataliyus. Badajoz, in Spain. 38° 53′ N.; 6° 56′ W. King of Badajoz. بطليوس

Balabekk. Baalbac, in Syria. 34° 3′ N.; 36° 11′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. بعلبک

Baghdad. In Mesopotamia. 33° 22′ N.; 44° 26′ E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Kara Kuyunlid; Chagatai; Mamluk; Othmanli; Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار السلام. بغداد

Bekbek. ?. Mongols of Persia. بک بک

Bagalkot. In the Deccan, India. 16° 11′ N.; 75° 44′ E. Local. بگلکوت

Baljan. In Khuzistân, between Basrah and Abbadan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Schindler). بلجان

Balkh. In Khurasan. 36° 47′ N.; 67° 23′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Samanid; Ghaznawid; Abu Daud; Saljuk; Shaybanid; Janid; Barakzai. Prefix مدينة. بلخ

Balkh al-Baida. In Daghastan (Fraehn). Umayyad (Fraehn). بلخ البيضا

Balid. In Mesopotamia, near Mosil. 36° 25′ N.; 42° 50′ E. Abbasid; Golden Horde; Ukaylid. بلد

Balirm. Palermo, in Sicily. 38° 7′ N; 13° 22′ E. Aghlabid of Sicily. بلرم

Bulghar. In Russia, on the Volga. 54° 59′ N.; 49° 0′ E. Great Kaans; Golden Horde; Khan of Kazan. Prefix الوس. — بلغار

Bulghar Garrison. Golden Horde (Markof). — بلغار المحروسة

Bulghrad. Belgrade, in Servia. 44° 48′ N.; 20° 28′ E. Othmanli — بلغراد

Balansiah. Valencia, in Spain. 39° 28′ N.; 0° 20′ W. Amirid; Toledo Kings; Murabit. Prefix مدينة. — بلنسية

Balukan, or Talukan, for طالقان. Khwarizm. — بلوقان - بالوقان

Bali. In Java. 6° 1′ S.; 114° 27′ E. English Malay. Prefix نگرى. — بلى

Bamm. In Kirman. 29° 10′ N.; 58° 13′ E. Buwayhid; Saljuk (Krehl). — بم

Banares. In N.W. Provinces, India. 25° 18′ N.; 83° 3′ E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix محمد اباد. — بنارس

Binakat. Same as Shahrukhia. 40° 46′ N.; 69° 0′ E. Turkistan. — بناكت

Bantan. Bantam, in Java 6° 12′ S.; 106° 10′ E. Malay; local. — بنتن

Banjar Masin. In Borneo. 3° 32′ S.; 114° 38′ E. Local Sultan (Millies). — بنجر مسين

Banjar, for پنجهير. — بنجهير

Bandar. Probably Bandar Abbas or Bushira. Mongols of Persia (Schindler). — بندر

Bandarabin. In N. W. Provinces, India. 27° 23′ N.; 77° 44′ E. Dehli Emperors. — بندرابن

Bandar Shahi. ?. Dehli Emperors. — بندر شاهى

Bandar Abbas. In Laristan. 27° 10′ N.; 56° 18′ E. Shahs of Persia. — بندر عباس

Bindah. In Sind. Dehli Emperors. — بنده

Bundi. In Rajputana, India. 25° 27′ N.; 75° 40′ E. Local Rajah. — بندى

Bink or Bik Bazar. Unknown town in Trans-oxiana (Markof). Golden Horde (Fraehn); Astrakhan Khan (Markof). بنک بازار - بیک بازار

Bankapur. In Bengal. 22° 20′ N.; 88° 25′ E. Dehli Emperor (White King). بنکاپور

Binketh. Chief town of Shash (Yakut), i.e. Taskand. Samanid; Chagatai. Prefix بلد. بنکث

Bangala. Bengal. Dehli Emperor Akbar (Thomas). بنگاله

Bangalur. In Mysore, India. 12° 57′ N.; 77° 36′ E. Sultan of Mysore. بنگلور

Bannur. In Patiala State, Panjab, India. 30° 48′ N.; 76° 42′ E. Dehli Kings (Rodgers). بنور

al-Buwazij. Buwaibab, in Mesopotamia. 36° 25′ N.; 38° 12′ E. Buktiginid (Meir). البوازیج

Budhana. In N.W. Provinces, India. 29° 16′ N.; 77° 31′ E. Dehli Kings (Vost). بودهانه

Burhandiyah. ?. Bengal Kings (Rodgers). بورهاندیه

Buzkan. Buzjan, four days from Nisabur and six from Herat (Yakut). 35° 12′ N.; 60° 38′ E. Mongols of Persia. بوزکان

Bushahr, for Abushahr. Mongols of Persia (Markof). بوشهر

Butah or Buzah. Near Merv? Abbasid (Moeller). بوطة - بوظة

Bulis. ?. (Tiesenhausen.) بولیس

Bunt. Alpuenta, in Spain. 39° 52′ N.; 1° 3′ W. Bini Razin. بونت

Bahadurpattan. Dehli Emperors. بهادرپتن

Bahar. In Hamadan. 35° 0′ N.; 48° 25′ E. Golden Horde. بهار

Bhanpur. Bhanpura, in Central Provinces, India. 24° 30′ N.; 75° 47′ E. Dehli Kings (Thomas). بهانپور

Bahawalpur. In Panjab, India. 29° 24′ N.; 71° 47′ E. Dehli Emperor (Rodgers); local Rajah. Prefix دار الاسلام. بهاولپور

Bahbihan. In Khuzistan. 30° 40′ N.; 50° 14′ E. Kings of Persia. بهبهان

Bhartpur. In Rajputana, India. 27° 13′ N.; 77° 32′ E. Dehli Emperors; local Rajah. Prefix برج انور. بهرتپور

Bihkubadh al-Asfal. In the Saki i Furat, near Baghdad (Yakut). Umayyad. بهقباد الاسفل

Bhakhar. In Sind. 31° 37′ N.; 71° 5′ E. Shahs of Persia; Dehli Emperors; Durrani. بهکهر

Bhopal. In Central India. 23° 15′ N.; 77° 25′ E. Local Begam. بهوپال

Bhuj. In Kutch, Western India. 23° 15′ N.; 69° 48′ E. Also written بهوج نگر. Local Rao. بهوج

Bhilsah. In Bhopal State. 23° 31′ N.; 77° 50′ E. Dehli Emperors. بهیلسه

al-Biyar. In Kumis territory, two days from Bistam (Yakut). 36° 13′ N.; 55° 37′ E. Now Biyarjumand. Samanid; local copper. البیار

al-Biyan. On estuary of Tigris. 30° 21′ N.; 48° 12′ E. Umayyad (Codrington). البیان

Biyasa. Baeza, in Andalusia. 38° 0′ N.; 3° 35′ W. Spanish Umayyad. بیاسه

Biana. In Rajputana, India. 26° 57′ N.; 77° 20′ E. Dehli King. بیانا - بیانه - بیانت

Bait Jabrin. In Palestine. 31° 36′ N.; 34° 53′ E. Abbasid (Tiesenhausen). بیت جبرین

Bijapur. In Deccan, India. 16° 49′ N.; 75° 46′ E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix دار الظفر. بیجاپور

Bairut. In Syria. 33° 54′ N.; 35° 29′ E. Abbasid. بیرات - بیروت

Birudh. Near Basinna, which is near al-Ahwaz (Yakut). Buwayhid ; Mongols of Persia. — بيروذ

Baysha. Bish, in Yemen. 19° 58′ N. ; 43° 30′ E. Abbasid ; Governor of Yemen (Markof). — بيشه

Bairat. Probably Vairatu, in Rajputana, India. 27° 42′ N. ; 76° 23′ E. Dehli Emperors. — بيرات - بيراته - بهيرات

Bikanir. In Rajputana, India. 28° 0′ N. ; 73° 22′ E. Local Rajah. — بيكانير - بيكنير

Bilakan. In Armenia. Mongols of Persia. — بيلقان - بليقان

Bilu. In Baluchistan. Local Khan (Rodgers). ? for بيله . — بيلو

Biylah. In Baluchistan. 26° 10′ N. ; 66° 23′ E. Local Jam. — بيله

Binazir. Hola Honnur, in Mysore. 14° 0′ N. ; 75° 42′ E. Sultan of Mysore. — بى نظير

Pali. In Rajputana, India. 25° 48′ N. ; 73° 25′ E. Jodhpur Rajah. — پالى

Panipat. In N.W. Provinces, India. 29° 23′ N. ; 77° 2′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). Prefix خطه (Rodgers), قصبه (Taylor). — پانى پت

Pattan. Saringapatam, in Mysore, India. 12° 25′ N. ; 76° 45′ E. Sultan of Mysore. — پتن

Pattan Deo. Dwarka, in Kathiawad, India. 22° 15′ N. ; 69° 1′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). — پتن ديو

Patnah. In Bengal. 25° 37′ N. ; 85° 12′ E. Dehli Emperors. Prefixes - مستقر الملک عظيم اباد . — پتنه

Pashawar. On British frontier of Afghanistan. 34° 0′ N. ; 71° 38′ E. Khwarizm ; Sikh ; Shahs of Persia ; Durrani ; Dehli Emperors ; Barakzai. Prefix الکائی . — پشاور - پيشاور - پرشور

Palarm. Palermo. 38° 7′ N.; 13° 22′ E. Norman Kings of Sicily. — پلرم

Panahabad. Shushi, in Kurdistan. 39° 40′ N.; 47° 32′ E. Khan of Karabagh (Markof); uncertain Persian (Fraehn). — پناه‌اباد

Panjnagar. ?. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). — پنج نگر

Panjhir. In Afghanistan. 35° 30′ N.; 69° 35′ E. Saffarid; Samanid; Daudid. — پنجهیر - پنچیر

Poulo Panang. Prince of Wales Island, Penang. 5° 18′ N.; 100° 25′ E. English Malay. — پولو پنڠ - پولو فینڠ

Punah. Poona, in Deccan, India. 18° 31′ N.; 73° 53′ E. Local Paishwah. Prefix كاله. — پونه

Tajarjara. ? Tajarra, in East Africa. In Algeria? Idrisid (Lavoix). — تاجرجرا

Tashkand. In Turkistan. 41° 21′ N.; 68° 41′ E. Shaybanid; Tashkand Khans; Chagatai. — تاشكند

Takidamt. In Algeria. 35° 28′ N.; 1° 0′ E. Murabit; Abd al-Kadir. — تاقدمت

Tandah. In Oudh, India. 26° 33′ N.; 82° 42′ E. Dehli Emperors; Bengal Kings. — تانده

Tanah Malayu. Malay Country. English local. — تانه ملايو

Tabriz. In Azarbaijan. 38° 3′ N.; 46° 20′ E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Golden Horde; Timurid; Chagatai; Kuyunlid; Othmanli; Shahs of Persia. Prefixes - دار السلطنه مدينة. — تبريز

Tattah. In Sind, India. 24° 44′ N.; 68° 0′ E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani. Prefix دار الجهاد. — تته

Tadghah. In Morocco. 32° 44′ N.; 5° 47′ W. Idrisid; Abbasid (Markof). — تدغة

Tarjan. In Armenia. 39° 42′ N.; 40° 30′ E. Mongols of Persia. ترجان

Tranganu. In Malacca. 5° 5′ N.; 102° 30′ E. Local. Prefix نگرى. ترغكانو - ترقانو

Tirmidh. In Bukhara. 38° 17′ N.; 67° 38′ E. Abbasid; Samanid; Chagatai; Timurid. Prefix مدينة الرجال. ترمذ - الترمذ

Tarumin. Sumatra. 0′ N/S; 100° 30′ E. Local English. Prefix نگرى. ترومن

Tarim. In Hadramaut. 18° 41′ N.; 49° 22′ E. Local Chief. تريم

Tustar. Shustar, in Khuzistan. Mongols of Persia (Markof). تستر

Tustar min al-Ahwaz. Canton of Ahwaz. Abbasid; Buwayhid. تستر من الاهواز

Taswi. Tesowy, near Lake Urmi. 38° 18′ N.; 45° 23′ E. Mongols of Persia (Fraehn). تسوى

Tatwan. Tetouan, in Morocco. 35° 30′ N.; 5° 29′ W. Filili Sharifs. تطوان

Tutilah. Tudelah, in Spain. 42° 7′ N.; 1° 39′ W. Spanish Umayyad. تطيلة

Taizz. In Yemen. 13° 30′ N.; 44° 10′ E. Ayyubid; Rasulid; Imam of Sana. Prefix حصن. تعز

Taghlakpur. Tirhut, district in Bengal. Dehli Kings. Prefix اقليم. Suffix عرفه ترهت. تغلقپور

Tiflis. In Georgia. 41° 41′ N.; 44° 59′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Great Kaans; Mongols of Persia; Othmanli; Shahs of Persia. Prefix شهر - مدينة. تفليس

Takrit. In Mesopotamia. 34° 33′ N.; 43° 33′ E. Mongols of Persia (Sauvaire). تكريت

Talak Samawi. Teluk Samay, in Achin. 5° 10′ N.; 97° 50′ E. Achin. تلق سماوى

Till Larus. Mongols of Persia; Jalair. تل لرس ؟

Tilimsan. Tlemsan, in Algeria. 35° 0′ N.; 1° 16′ W. Murabit; Muwahhid; Marinid; Ziyanid; Othmanli. Prefix مدينة. تلمسان

Talang. Telanga, district in S.E. India. Dehli Kings. Prefix ملک. تلنگ

Tukat. In Siwas, Asia Minor. 40° 20′ N.; 36° 38′ E. Mongols of Persia; Othmanli. توقات

Tunis. In North Africa. 36° 46′ N.; 10° 5′ E. Muwahhid; Hafsid; Othmanli. تونس - تنس

Tunk. Tonk, in Rajputana, India. 26° 10′ N.; 75° 56′ E. Local Rajah. تونک

Tunkit Ilak. Province of Ilak-Bukhara. 39° 0′ N.; 64° 12′ E. Samanid; Turkistan. تونکت ایلاق - توکتا یلاق

Tui, for خوی. Shahs of Persia. توی

Tirah. Tyria, in Anatolia. 38° 4′ N.; 27° 42′ E. Mongols of Persia; Othmanli (تیری); Shahs of Persia. تیرة - تیری

al-Taimarah. Near Isfahan. Umayyad. التیمرة - شق التیمرة

Thabat. In Yemen. ?. Rasulid. ثعبات

Jabak. Near Tus, in Khurasan (Yakut). Saljuk. جابق

Jajarm. In Khurasan. 36° 51′ N.; 56° 29′ E. Mongols of Persia. جاجرم

Jalandar. In the Panjab, India. 31° 20′ N.; 75° 37′ E. Dehli Emperors. جالندر

Java. E.I. Company; Netherlands. Title جزيرة جاوا الكبير. جاوا

Jarbath. Jerbah, near Tunis. 33° 45′ N.; 10° 30′ E. Umayyad (Lavoix). جربث

Jurjan. In Tabaristan. 37° 12′ N.; 54° 52′ E. Abbasid; Mongols of Persia; Samanid (Markof); Buwayhid (Fraehn); Tahirid (Tornberg). Prefix مدينة. جرجان

Jarzuwan, Jarirwan, or Harirwan (Rodgers); Gazarwan (Raverty). In Afghanistan. 35° 40′ N.; 65° 12′ E. Khwarizm Shahs. جرزوان - جريزوان - جريروان - گزروان

al-Jazair. Algiers. 36° 58′ N.; 2° 57′ E. Hafsid; Othmanli. الجزاير

al-Jazirah. In Mesopotamia. 37° 15′ N.; 42° 14′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Marwanid; Hamdanid; Zangid; Mongols of Persia; Kara Kuyunlid. Prefix مدينة. الجزيرة

Jazirah Prins ab Wailes. Prince of Wales Island or Poulo Penang. 5° 18′ N.; 100° 25′ E. English local. جزيرة پرنس ابويالس

Jazirah Silulu or Silung. Ceylon. Netherlands E.I. Company. جزيرة سلولو - سيلوغ

al-Jisr. Probably Jisr Manbij, in Syria. 34° 4′ N.; 35° 38′ E. Umayyad (Rogers). الجسر

Jafarabad. Probably Veramin, near Teheran. 35° 15′ N.; 51° 42′ E. Shahs of Persia. جعفراباد

Julad. In Daghistan? Golden Horde (Fraehn). جلاد

Jalalabad. In Afghanistan. 34° 24′ N.; 70° 24′ E. Dehli Emperor, with prefix اقليم. Also counter-strike on E.I. Company's coins. جلالاباد

Jalalpur. In the Panjab. 29° 31′ N.; 71° 22′ E. Dehli Emperors (Vost). جلالپور

Jalaun. In N.W. Provinces, India. 26° 9′ N.; 79° 22′ E. Local Rajah. جلاون

Jalu. Army Mint. Or Jelo District in Kurdistan. 37° 25′ N.; 44° 0′ E. Shahs of Persia. جلو

Jalunabad. ?. Dehli Emperors. جلوناباد

Julair. ?. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). جلیر

Jummun. In Kashmir. 32° 44′ N.; 74° 49′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). Local Governor. Prefixes قلمرو - دار الامان. جمون

Jinaba. Genaba, in Farsistan. 29° 31′ N.; 50° 35′ E. Saffarid; Buwayhid. جنابا

Junabadh. Gunabad, in Khurasan. 34° 20′ N.; 58° 33′ E. Sarbadarid. جنابذ

Jannatabad. Lakhnauti, in Bengal. 24° 55′ N.; 88° 8′ E. Bengal Kings. جنتاباد

Jundi Sabur. In Khuzistan. 37° 18′ N.; 48° 35′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. جندی سابور

Janzah. Probably for كنجة. Umayyad; Shaddadid (Markof). جنزة

Jodhpur. In Rajputana, India. 26° 19′ N.; 73° 8′ E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors (Rodgers); local Rajah. Prefixes دار التصور - دار المجيد - دار المنصور - دار الخلافه. Suffix ماروار. جودهپور

Juzjan. District near Balkh, in Khurasan. 36° N.; 65° E. Ghaznawid; Ziyarid. جوزجان

Jaunpur. In N.W. Provinces, India. 25° 44′ N.; 82° 44′ E. Dehli Emperors; Kings of Jaunpur. Prefixes خضرت - خطة - ضرة - دار المصور - ساهی - دار الخلافه - خطة متبرک - شهر متبرک. جونپور

Jhalawar. In Rajputana, India. 24° 20′ N.; 76° 50′ E. Local Rajah. جهالاوار

Jahanabad. In Bengal. 25° 13′ N.; 85° 2′ E. Dehli Emperors. جهاناباد

Jahanpanah. Dehli. Dehli Kings. جهانپناه

Junagher. In Kathiawar, India. 21° 31′ N.; 70° 36′ E. Dehli Emperors. Local Rajah. جونه کره - جونگر - جوناگڈه

Jhansi. In Central India. 25°25′N.; 78°38′E. Dehli Emperors. جهانسی

Jahangirabad. In N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 24′ N.; 78° 8′ E. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle). جهانگیرابـاد

Jahangirpur. Jangipur, in Bengal. 24° 24′ N.; 88° 6′ E. Dehli Emperor. جهانگیرپور

Jahangirnagar. Dacca, in Bengal. 23° 43′ N.; 90° 26′ E. Dehli Emperors. جهانگیرنگر

Jhang. In the Panjab, India. 31° 16′ N.; 72° 21′ E. Sikh (Rodgers). جهنگ

Jhusi. Near Allahabad, N.W. Provinces, India. 25° 26′ N.; 81° 58′ E. Dehli Kings. جهوسی

Jayy. Old Isfahan. Umayyad; Abbasid. Prefix مدينة. جیّ

Jiyan. Jaen, in Spain. 37° 50′ N.; 3° 49′ W. Spanish Umayyad; Muwahhid; Nasrid. جیان - غیان

Jaipur. In Rajputana, India. 26° 56′ N.; 75° 55′ E. Dehli Emperors; local Rajah. Prefixes سواى - المجيد - خطه متبرک. جیپور

Jiruft. In Kirman. 28° 9′ N.; 57° 40′ E. Buwayhid. جیرفت

Jaisalmir. In Rajputana. 26°54′N.; 70°54′E. Local Rajah. جیسلمیر

Chanicha. Cianitza, in Servia. 42° 56′ N.; 20° 2′ E. Othmanli. چانیچه - چاینچه

Chawalstan. ?. Dehli King (Hoernle). Prefix ملک. چاولستان

Chatarkot. In N.W. Provinces, India. 25°18′N.; 80° 54′ E. Dehli Emperors (Burn). چترکوت

Chitganu. Chittagong. 22° 21′ N.; 91° 52′ E. Bengal Kings. Prefix عرصه. چتکنو

Chinapattan. Madras. Dehli Emperors. چناپتن

Chunar. In N.W. Provinces, India. 25° 7′ N.; 82° 55′ E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors. چنار

Chanpanir. In Gujarat, India. 22° 31′ N.; 73° 36′ E. Dehli Emperor; Gujarat Kings. Prefixes شهر الزمان - شهر مكرم - فتح. چنپانير - چانپانير

Chhachrauli. In the Panjab, India. 30° 15′ N.; 77° 25′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). چهچرولی

Chushi, or Chusha. Shahabad (Vost); Dehli Kings. چهوسی - چهونسی - چهوسه

Chitur. In Rajputana, India. 24° 52′ N.; 74° 41′ E. Dehli Emperors. چیتور

Haji Turkhan. Astrakhan. 46° 25′ N.; 48° 5′ E. Golden Horde; Astrakhan Khans. Prefix الجديده. حاجی ترخان

Hafizabad. In the Panjab, India. 32° 2′ N.; 73° 46′ E. Dehli Emperors. حافظاباد

Habulta. Jabulta, near Baghdad. 34° 47′ N.; 43° 37′ E. Abbasid (Lavoix). حبلتا - جبلتا

Hajr. In Yemen. 24° 7′ N.; 51° 14′ E. Abbasid. حجر

Harran. Charroe, in Mesopotamia. 36° 52′ N.; 39° 1′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Ayyubid; Buktiginid. حران

al-Hirmin al-Sharifin. The two Holy Cities Mecca and Medinah. Othmanli. الحرمين الشريفين

Hazan. Salt Country. ?. Mongols of Persia (Soret). حزن

al-Hasan or al-Khush. Probably Khush, in Syria. Umayyad (Rogers). الحسن - الخسن - الخش

Hasanabad or Husainabad. Probably Gaur in Bengal. Dehli Emperors; Bengal Kings. Prefix خزانه. حسناباد - حسيناباد

Hissar. In Turkistan. 38° 25′ N.; 68° 45′ E. Timurid; Shaybanid. حصار

Hissar. In N.W. Provinces, India. 29° 9′ N.; 75° 50′ E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors; local Rajah. Suffix فيروزه. حصار

Hissar Shadman. Hissar, in Turkistan. Timurid. حصار شادمان

Hisn. Kaifa. Urtukid; Mongols of Persia. حصن ـ الحصن

Hisn Kuffah, Hisr Kaghi. Hisn Kaifa, in Turkistan. 37° 40′ N.; 41° 20′ E. Urtukid; Mongols of Persia. حصن كفة ـ حصر كغى

al-Hadhr. Atra, in Mesopotamia. 35° 30′ N.; 42° 50′ E. Ak-Kuyunlid (Soret). الحضر

Halab. Aleppo, in Syria. 36° 11′ N.; 37° 9′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Hamdanid; Zangid; Ayyubid; Fatimid; Mirdasid; Mamluk; Jalair; Othmanli. Prefix خزنة. حلب

Hulwan. In Irak Arabi. 34° 48′ N.; 45° 36′ E. Abbasid. حلوان

al-Hillah. In Mesopotamia. 32° 25′ N.; 44° 30′ E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair. الحلة

Hamat. In Syria. 34° 16′ N.; 35° 40′ E. Ayyubid; Mamluk. Suffix المحروسة. حماة

Hamad. Perhaps for حمص; or حميد, a province in Asia Minor. Jalair (Markof). حمد

Hims. Emesa, in Syria. 34° 25′ N.; 36° 46′ E. Umayyad; Hamdanid; Fatimid; Tulunid; Jalair. حمص

Hauran. In Syria. 36° 7′ N.; 36° 40′ E. Othmanli (Soret). حوران

Hautah. In Najd. 22° 33′ N.; 45° 22′ E. Local (Rodgers). حوطه

Huwayza. In Khuzistan. 31° 17′ N.; 48° 1′ E. Timurid. حويزه

Haidarabad. In the Deccan, India. 17° 22′ N.; 75° 32′ E. Dehli Emperors; local Nizam. Prefixes دار الجهاد - فرخنده بنیاد. حیدرابا

Kharpur. ?. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). خارپور

Khalakabad. Chandagal, near Mysore. 12°21′N.; 76° 45′ E. Mysore Sultan. خالقاباد

Khanpur. In Bahawalpur State, India. 28° 35′ N.; 70° 41′ E. Local Rajah. خانپور

Khanjah. Elizabethpol. 40° 45′ N.; 46° 14′ E. Othmanli. خانجة - کنجة

Khanah Rikab. Army Mint. Shahs of Persia. خانهٔ رکاب

Khabushan. Modern Kuchan, in Khurasan. 37° 25′ N.; 58° 22′ E. Mongols of Persia (Markof). خبوشان

Khutlan, al-Khuttul. In Transoxiana, about 37° 46′ N.; 68° 40′ E. Timurid (Fraehn); Samanid. ختلان - الختل - الختول

Khuttan. In Turkistan. 37° 7′ N.; 77° 55′ E. Mongols of Persia (Saulcy); local Khan. Suffix لطیف. ختن

Khujastuh Baniyad. Aurangabad. Dehli Emperors. خجسته بنیاد

Khujindah. In Turkistan. 41° 6′ N.; 68° 2′ E. Chagatai; Turkistan. خجندة

Khartbirt. Diarbakr or Amid. 37° 56′ N.; 40° 8′ E. Chagatai; Mongols of Persia. خرتبرت

Khurfah. In Najd, Arabia. ?. Local Khan. Prefix بلدة. خرفاه

Khazanah. The Treasury. Bengal Kings. خزانه

Khusrushadh Hurmuz. A district in the cultivated part of Irak (Yakut). Umayyad. خسرشاد هرمز

Khilat. Akhlat, in Armenia. 38° 52′ N.; 42° 10′ E. Marwanid; Mongols of Persia. خلاط ـ الخلاط

al-Khalifah al-Aliyah. Constantinople. Othmanli. الخلفة العلية

Khulm. In Khurasan. 36° 58′ N.; 67° 8′ E. Timurid. خلم

Khalifatabad. Baghurhat, in Bengal. 22° 40′ N.; 89° 49′ E. Bengal Kings (Blochmann). خليفتاباد

Khwarizm. Khiva. 41° 55′ N.; 60° 5′ E. Golden Horde; Chagatai; Timurid; local Khans. Prefixes بلدة ـ دار الاسلام ـ معدن فضلا ـ دار المبارک ـ دار السلطنه. خوارزم

Khur. A village near Balkh (Yakut). Timurid. خور

Khurshid Suwad. Probably Dharwar, in the Deccan, India. 15° 27′ N.; 75° 3′ E. Mysore Sultan. خورشيد سواد

Khush. ?. Mongols of Persia. خوش

Khukand. In Tartary. 40° 32′ N.; 70° 58′ E. Local Khans. Prefixes دار السلطنه ـ دار الملک. Epithet لطيف. خوقند

Khuna. In Azarbaijan. 38° 21′ N.; 44° 30′ E. Abbasid. خونا

Khui. In Azarbaijan. 38° 33′ N.; 45° 5′ E. Mongols of Persia; Golden Horde; Jalair; Shahs of Persia; Durrani (Leggett). Prefix دار الصفا. خوی

Khairpur. In Sind, India. 27° 31′ N.; 68° 48′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). خيرپور

Khizan. In Armenia. 38° 12′ N.; 42° 5′ E. Othmanli. خيزان

Khayuk. Khiva. Local Khans; Timurid (Soret). خيوق

Dara. In Mesopotamia. 37° 8′ N.; 41° 1′ E. Abbasid (Stickel). دارا

Dar al-Tassuwir. Joudhpur. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). دار التصور

Darah. In Mesopotamia. 35° 28′ N.; 39° 52′ E. Saljuk (Lane Poole). داره

Daghastan. Province in Armenia. 42° N.; 48° N. Shahs of Persia. داغستان

Damighan. In Khurasan. 36° 12′ N.; 54° 38′ E. Mongols of Persia; Chagatai; Timurid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix مدينة. دامغان

Damla, near Saharanpur, N.W. Provinces, India. Dehli Emperor (Rodgers). دامله

Daniat. In Syria, between Aleppo and Kafartab (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Soret). دانيت

Daniat. Denia, in Spain. 38° 52′ N.; 0° 4′ W. Kings of Denia; Muwahhid. Prefix مدينة. دانية

Dawar. In Afghanistan. 33° 15′ N.; 65° 5′ E. Shahs of Persia (Markof). داور

Dahar. ? for دهار. Dehli Kings (Rodgers). داهار

Dabusiyah. In Transoxiana. 39° 48′ N.; 65° 50′ E. Golden Horde; Turkistan. دبوسية

Dabil. Ardabil. 38° 9′ N.; 48° 19′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. دبيل

Darabjird. Darab, in Farsistan. 28° 42′ N.; 54° 9′ E. Umayyad. دربجرد . درابجرد

Dirband. In Daghistan. 42° 8′ N.; 48° 10′ E. Golden Horde; local Khan. دربند

Darwadh. A fort in Azarbaijan (Yakut). Shahs of Persia. دروذ

Dizful. In Khuzistan. 32° 8′ N.; 48° 22′ E. Shahs of Persia (Fraehn). دزفول

Distawa. In Farsistan (Yakut). Umayyad. دستوا

Dakuka. Tauk, in Mesopotamia. 35° 8′ N.; 44° 28′ E. Abbasid; Buktiginid (Soret). دقوقا

Dilshadabad. ?. Dehli Emperors. دلشادآباد

al-Dalikan, or Dolijan. Near Isfahan (Yakut). About 33° 20′ N.; 51° 10′ E. (Le Strange); Abbasid (Fraehn). الدليكان

Damawind. In Khurasan. 35° 39′ N.; 52° 9′ E. Timurid; Shahs of Persia. دماوند

Damask. Damascus. 33° 34′ N.; 36° 20′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Saljuk; Tulunid; Ikhshidid; Fatimid; Zangid; Ayyubid; Mamluk; Othmanli. Suffix المحروسة. دمسق

Dunaysir. In Mesopotamia. 37° 2′ N.; 41° 18′ E. Marwanid; Urtukid. دنيسر

Dawrak. In Khuzistan. 30° 51′ N.; 48° 55′ E. Shahs of Persia; Timurid. دورق

Dawkar. ?. Saljuk (B.M. Cat.). دوقار؟

Dogam, Dogaon. Probably Dogon, near Nanpara, in Bahraich, Oudh. Dehli Emperors. Prefixes دار السلام - دار الاسلام - دار الخلافه. دوگام - دوگانو - ادوگام

Daulatabad. Deogir, in the Deccan, India. 19° 57′ N.; 75° 18′ E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors. Prefix تخت‌گاه. دولتاباد

Daha. In Java. Local English. دها

Dhar. In Central India. 23° 36′ N.; 75° 24′ E. Dehli Kings. دهر دهار, the Pass of Dhar. دهار

Dharwar. In south of Deccan, India. 15° 27′ N.; 75° 3′ E. Mysore Sultan. دهاروار

Dahistan. In Mazandaran. 28° 32′ N.; 55° 24′ E. Great Kaans; Shahs of Persia (Dorn). Prefix بلد. دهستان

Dihli. In N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 39′ N.; 77° 18′ E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors; Local. دهلی

Dholpur. In Rajputana. 26° 42′ N.; 77° 54′ E. Local Rana. دهولپور

Diarbakar. Amid, in Mesopotamia. 37° 56′ N.; 40° 8′ E. Othmanli. دیاربکر

Diyr. In Syria. 35° 4′ N.; 40° 18′ E. Othmanli; Kara Kuyunlid. دیر

Dairajat. Multan, in the Panjab. Durrani. دیرجات

Dairah. Dereh, in the Panjab. 34° 24′ N.; 72° 59′ E. Dehli Emperors; Sikh; Durrani. دیره

Dairahjat. Derajat, in the Panjab. 32° 2′ N.; 70° 4′ E. Durrani. دیره جات

Dairah fath Khan. In the Panjab. 31° 9′ N.; 70° 50′ E. Durrani. دیره فتح خان

al-Dailim. In Azarbaijan. 37° 0′ N.; 49° 40′ E. Muhammad b. Buzungumir; Wahsoudinide. Prefix كرسى - قصر. الديلم

Dingarh. In the Panjab. 28° 56′ N.; 74° 49′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). دینگڑه

al-Dinawar. In Irak Arabi. 34° 36′ N.; 47° 36′ E. Buwayhid (Markof). الدينور

Diogir. Daulatabad, in the Deccan. 19° 57′ N.; 75° 18′ E. Dehli Kings; Nizam of Haidarabad. Prefixes قلعه - حضرت - قبه الاسلام. دیوگیر

Dieval. In Sind, India. Dehli Emperors (White King). Prefix بندر. دیول

Darwat. In Hajaz (Yakut); Rasulid (Neitzel). ذروة

Dafarin. Uncertain. Timurid (Lane Poole). ذفرين ?

Damar. In Yemen. 14° 11′ N.; 44° 0′ E. Imam of Sana. Prefix كرسى. — ذمار

Rajar. ? Rajan or Arjan. Golden Horde (Soret). — راجار - راجان

Rajaz. ?. Mongols of Persia (Lane Poole). — راجز

Rajgarh. In Rajputana, India. 26° 18′ N.; 74° 42′ E. Local Rajah of Alwar State. — راج‌گڑه

Rahin. Rayin, in Kirman. 29° 35′ N.; 57° 32′ E. Mongols of Persia (Schindler). — راحن

Radhanpur. In Rajputana, India. 23° 50′ N.; 71° 38′ E. Local Rajah. — رادهنپور - ردهنپور

Ras al-Ayin. In Mesopotamia. 36° 52′ N.; 40° 5′ E. Abbasid. — راس العين

Rask. In Makram. 26° 18′ N.; 61° 40′ E. Samanid (Fraehn). — راسک

Rasht. In Khurasan, eight farsakhs from Tarmuz (Yakut). Samanid. — راشت

al-Rafikah. Rakkah, in Mesopotamia. 36° 0′ N.; 39° 20′ E. Abbasid; Tulunid; Buwayhid; Hamdanid (Tornberg). — الرافقة - الرافيقة

Ramhurmuz. In Khuzistan. 31° 10′ N.; 49° 50′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid; Tulunid; Shahs of Persia. — رامهرمز

Ranajin. ?. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle). — رانجين

Ribat al-Fath. In Morocco. 34° 0′ N.; 6° 20′ W. Filili Sharifs. — رباط الفتح

Rajan. In Farsistan. ? ارجان. Golden Horde (Markof). — رجان

al-Rahabah. In Mesopotamia. 34° 54′ N.; 40° 11′ E. Abbasid; Hamdanid. — الرحبة

Rasht. In Gilan. 37° 20′ N.; 49° 50′ E. Saljuk; Mongols of Persia; Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار المرز. — رشت

Russid. In Irak Arabi. ?. In Yemen (Yakut); Golden Horde; Mongols of Persia. رصد ـ الرصد

Ranash. In Khuzistan. 32° 25′ N.; 48° 22′ E. Shahs of Persia. رعناش

al-Rakkah. In Mesopotamia. 36° 0′ N.; 39° 20′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. الرقة

Rimm. District of the Kurds in Farsistan; Shahs of Persia (Markof). رمّ

al-Rama. In Palestine. 31° 33′ N.; 35° 8′ Ayyubid. الرما

al-Ramlah. In Palestine. 31° 54′ N.; 34° 56′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. الرملة

Ranthambhur. In Rajputana, India. 26° 2′ N.; 76° 30′ E. Dehli Kings. رنتهنبهور

Rangpur. In Bengal. 25° 44′ N.; 89° 16′ E. Local Rajah. رنگپور

Revan. Erivan. Othmanli. روان

Rotaspur. ?. Bengal Kings. روتصپور

al-Roudhbar. In Gilan. 36° 55′ N.; 49° 25′ E. Local Prince. الروذبار

Ruha. Edessi, in Mesopotamia. 37° 5′ N.; 39° 0′ E. Umayyad; Ayyubid; Othmanli. رها ـ الرها

al-Rayy. In Irak Ajami. 36° 0′ N.; 51° 30′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Saljuk; Ghaznawid; Mongols of Persia. الرىّ

Rikanz. Town near Merv (Yakut); Governor of Sijistan. ريكنز

Zabid. In Yemen. 14° 10′ N.; 43° 20′ E. Rasulid; Yiyadid; King of Yemen. زبيد

Zirinj. In Sijistan. 31° 33′ N.; 61° 38′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Saffarid; Tahirid; Mongols of Persia. Prefix مدينة. زرنج

Zamindrah. In Servia. 44° 37′ N.; 20° 52′ E. Othmanli. زمندرة

al-Zamwar. Azamur, in Morocco. 33° 17′ N.; 8° 3′ W. Marinid (Lavoix). الزموار

Zamindawar. In Afghanistan. 32° 30′ N.; 64° 30′ E. Khwarizm. زمين‌داور

Zinjan. In Khamsah, Persia. 36° 45′ N.; 48° 28′ E. Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار السعادة. زنجان

Zanjibar. In East Africa. 6° 0′ S.; 39° 20′ E. Local Sultan. زنجبار

Zuilat. Zuila, in Tripoli. 27° 20′ N.; 17° 30′ E. Fatimid. زويلة

Zoha. ?. Sharif of Morocco (Soret). زها

al-Zahra. Near Cordova, in Spain. 36° 52′ N.; 5° 20′ W. Spanish Umayyad. Prefix مدينة. الزهرا

Zaydan. In Farsistan. 28° 40′ N.; 53° 10′ E. Mongols of Persia. زيدان

Zinat al-Bilad. Ahmadabad. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). زينت البلاد

Sabir Khoust. In Khuzistan. 32° 50′ N.; 47° 40′ E. Buwayhid; Kakwayhid. سابر خواست

Sabur. In Farsistan. 29° 50′ N.; 51° 55′ E. Umayyad. سابور - سابر

Sardis. Sart, in Anatolia. 38° 26′ N.; 28° 5′ E. Saljuk. ساردس

Sarangpur. In Malwah, India. 23° 31′ N.; 76° 30′ E. Dehli Emperors. سارنگپور

Sari. In Mazandaran. 36° 32′ N.; 53° 5′ E. Timurid; Ziyarid; Sabadarid; Mongols of Persia; Shahs of Persia; Khan of Dailim. ساری - سارية

Sakiz. Scio, in Grecian Archipelago. 38° 20′ N.; 26° 0′ E. Othmanli. ساقز

سامسون - سامیسون Samsun. In Trebizond, Asia Minor. 41° 21′ N.; 36° 25′ E. Mongols of Persia. Prefix مدينة.

سامية Samiyah. In Palestine. 31° 58′ N.; 35° 23′ E. Umayyad.

ساوج بلاغ Sauj Bulagh. In Azarbaijan. 36° 54′ N.; 45° 45′ E. Shahs of Persia.

ساوة Sawah. In Irak Ajami. 35° 0′ N.; 50° 26′ E. Buwayhid; Mongols of Persia; Chagatai; Jalair; Timurid.

سبتة Sibtah. Ceuta. 35° 55′ N.; 5° 18′ W. Hamudid; Muwahhid; Marinid; Moorish. Prefixes محروسة - مدينة.

سبزوار Sibzawar. In Khurasan: 36° 18′ N.; 57° 46′ E. Or in Afghanistan: 33° 10′ N.; 62° 11′ E. Mongols of Persia; Timurid; Buwayhid; Sabadarid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix مدينة.

ستگانو - ستگانوه Satgaon. In Bengal. 22° 38′ N.; 88° 25′ E. Dehli Kings. Prefixes حضرت - عرصه.

سجستان Sijistan. Seistan, in Persia. 31° 0′ N.; 62° 20′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; local Governors; Ghaznawid; Saffarid.

سجلماسة Sijilmasah. In Morocco. 31° 15′ N.; 1° 45′ W. Spanish Umayyad; Murabitid; Muwahhid; Marinid; Moorish; Hasani Sharifs. Prefixes بلد - حضرت - مدينة.

سدرة قيسى Sidrah Kiysi. Sanjak, in Salonika. 40° 38′ N.; 22° 56′ E. Othmanli.

سراى Sarai. On the Volga. 51° 38′ N.; 46° 0′ E. Golden Horde; White Horde; Othmanli. Prefixes بلد - بلدة.

سراى الجديد Sarai al-Jadid. New Sarai, Tzaref, on the Volga. 48° 39′ N.; 43° 2′ E. Golden Horde.

سراى چوق Sarai Chouk. Little Sarai. Sarachik, on the Ural. 46° 16′ N.; 51° 25′ E. Golden Horde.

Sarai al-Mahrusat. Garrisoned camp. Golden Horde.	سراى المحروسة
Sribarnijah. Srebernitza or Saibernik, in Bosnia. 44° 3′ N.; 19° 19′ E. Othmanli.	سربرنيجة
Sarakhs. In Khurasan. 36° 38′ N.; 61° 13′ E. Umayyad; Saljuk; Mongols of Persia; Shahs of Persia.	سرخس
Sariz. Seriz, in Roumelia. 41° 5′ N.; 23° 35′ E. Othmanli.	سرز
Surrak. In Irak Arabi. 31° 8′ N.; 47° 36′ E. Umayyad.	سرق
Sarkan, for سركان ? Mongols of Persia.	سرقان
Sarrakustah. Saragossa, in Spain. 41° 46′ N.; 0° 58′ W. Hudid. Prefix مدينة.	سرقسطة
Sirkan. Zergan, in Irak Ajami. 35° 20′ N.; 49° 10′ E. Mongols of Persia.	سركان
Surra min raa. Samarra, in Irak Arabi. 34° 11′ N.; 43° 49′ E. Abbasid; Buwayhid.	سر من راى
Sarmin. In Syria. 35° 59′ N.; 36° 57′ E. Othmanli (Fraehn).	سرمين
Sirwan. In Afghanistan. 34° 25′ N.; 62° 3′ E. Umayyad (Fraehn).	سروان
Saruj. In Mesopotamia. 36° 46′ N.; 38° 43′ E. Umayyad (Lavoix).	سروج
Sirunj. In Rajputana, India. 24° 6′ N.; 77° 42′ E. Dehli Emperors; local Rajah.	سرونج
Sirhind. In N.W. Provinces, India. 30° 38′ N.; 76° 29′ E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani; local Rajah.	سرهند . سهرند
Srinagar. In Kashmir. 34° 5′ N.; 74° 51′ E.; Dehli Emperors; Kashmir Sultans. Prefix شهر.	سرينگر
Srinagar. In N.W. Provinces, India. 30° 13′ N.; 78° 49′ E. Rajahs of Garhwal.	سرينگر

Sughad, also صغد. Samarkand. Turkistan (Fraehn).	سغد ـ السغد
Sighnak. In Georgia. 41° 29′ N.; 46° 0′ E. White Horde. Prefix بلد.	سغناق ـ سغناک
Sifurkan. Shibarkan, in Turkistan. 36° 35′ N.; 65° 42′ E. Khwarizm.	سفورقان ـ شفورقان
Suk. ?. Muzaffarid.	سق
Sikaliyah. Sicily. Aghlabid.	سقلية
Skub. Uskub, in Anatolia. 40° 54′ N.; 31° 25′ E. Othmanli.	سکوب ـ اسکوب
Sikandarabad. In N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 27′ N.; 77° 44′ E. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle).	سکندراباد
Sala. Salee, in Morocco. 34° 40′ N.; 6° 45′ W. Muwahhid; Marinid.	سلا
Salangur. Selangor, in Malay Peninsula. 3° 19′ N.; 101° 13′ E. Local English. Prefix نگری.	سلاغور
Salamabad. Mysore, S. India. Mysore Sultan.	سلام اباد
Salanik. Salonika. 40° 38′ N.; 22° 56′ E. Othmanli.	سلانیک
Sultam, probably for سلطانیه. Shah of Persia (Rodgers).	سلطام
Sultanpur. Warangol, in the Deccan, India. 17° 58′ N.; 79° 40′ E. Dehli Kings.	سلطانپور
Sultaniyah. In Irak Ajami. 36° 28′ N.; 48° 42′ E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Chagatai; Inju; Timurid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix بلد; suffix المعمورة.	سلطانیة ـ السلطانیة
Salmas. In Azarbaijan. 38° 12′ N.; 44° 40′ E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Golden Horde.	سلماس
Salamiyah. In Syria. 35° 6′ N.; 36° 59′ E. Abbasid.	سلمیة

Samarkand. In Turkistan. 40° 0′ N.; 67° 40′ E. Abbasid; Tahirid; Samanid; Great Kaans; Turkistan; Khwarizm; Chagatai; Timurid; Shaybanid; Janid. Prefixes مدينة - بلدة - المشرق . Suffix مدينة محفوظة . سمرقند

Samnan. Semnoon, in Khurasan. 35° 29′ N.; 53° 20′ E. Buwayhid; Timurid; Chagatai; Shahs of Persia. Prefix مدينة. سمنان

Samanjan. Five days from Andarabah, and five from Khulm (Yakut). Probably Haybak (Le Strange). Timurid (Markof). سمنجان

Sumanaf. Sumanap, in Madura, near Java. 7° 2′ S.; 113° 45′ E. Stamped on some Spanish coins. سمنف - سمنب

Sunargaon. In Bengal. 39° 45′ N.; 90° 38′ E. Dehli Kings; Bengal Kings. Prefix حضرت جلال . سنارگانو

Sambhal. In N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 35′ N.; 78° 36′ E. Dehli Kings. سنبهال

Sinjar. In Diarbakr. 36° 19′ N.; 41° 50′ E. Zangid; Ukaylid; Ayyubid; Mongols of Persia. سنجار

Sind, or Sindh. Shahs of Persia. سند

Sanlukah. San Lucar, in Spain. 36° 47′ W.; 6° 22′ W. Murabit. سنلوكة

Suwar. On Volga. Volga Bulghar Khans. سوار

Siwai Jaipur. جيپور . Dehli Emperors. سواى جيپور

Sujat. In Jodhpur State, India. 25° 49′ N.; 73° 37′ E. Local Rajah. سوجت

Surat. In Gujarat, India. 21° 9′ N.; 72° 54′ E. Dehli Emperors; local Nawab; East India Company. Prefix بندر مبارک . سورت

Surin. Half-farsakh from Nisabur (Yakut). Mongols of Persia. سورين

Sus. Susa, in Khuzistan. 31° 55′ N.; 48° 24′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. — سوس - السوس

Susu. In Achin, Sumatra. 3° 44′ N.; 96° 50′ E. Straits Coinage. — سوسو

Suk Ibrahim. Near Tlemsan, in Algeria. Sulaimanid (Lavoix). — سوق ابراهيم

Suk al-Ahwaz. Ahwaz, in Khuzistan. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid. — سوق الاهواز

Suk Murrah. In Khuzistan. Umayyad (Soret). — سوق مرة

Saharanpur. In N. W. Provinces, India. 29° 58′ N.; 77° 35′ E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix دار السرور. — سهارنپور

Sahl Fanak. In Transoxiana. Half-farsakh from Samarkand (Yakut). Abbasid (Moeller). — سهل فنک

Sialkot. In the Panjab, India. 32° 31′ N.; 74° 36′ E. Dehli Emperors. — سيالكوت

Sitapur. In Oudh, India. 27° 34′ N.; 80° 42′ E. Dehli Emperors. — سيتاپور

Sitpur. In the Panjab, India. 29° 10′ N.; 70° 50′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). — سيتپور

Siraf. In Turkistan. 30° 37′ N.; 51° 40′ E. Abbasid; Buwayhid; Mongols of Persia. — سيراف

Sirjan. Saidabad, in Kirman. 29° 20′ N.; 55° 35′ E. Buwayhid; Mongols of Persia. — سيرجان

Sis. In Adana, Asia Minor. 37° 21′ N.; 35° 55′ E. Saljuk. — سيس

Sistan. Sijistan. Shahs of Persia (Dorn). — سيستان

Siruz. Serez, in Roumelia. 41° 5′ N.; 23° 35′ E. Umayyad (Fraehn); Othmanli. — سيروز - سروز

Sik. Sumatra. 0° 30′ N.; 102° E. Local English. Prefix نگری. — سيک

Siwas. Sivas, or Roum, in Asia Minor. 39° 40′ N.; 37° 7′ E. Saljuk; Mongols of Persia; Golden Horde; Karaman. — سيواس

Shabiran. In Erivan. 39° 53′ N.; 44° 54′ E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Golden Horde. شابران

Shapurabad. Three farsakhs from Marv (Yakut); Chagatai (Fraehn). شاپوراباد - شاپوربلاد

Shadiabad. Mandu, in Malwah, India. 22° 18′ N.; 75° 24′ E. Malwah and Gujarat Kings. Prefixes دار الملک - حضرت جلال. شادیاباد

al-Shash. Tashkend, in Turkistan. 42° 4′ N.; 68° 11′ E. Abbasid; Samanid; Chagatai. Prefix بلد; suffix فی ولایة طاهر. الشاش

Shatibah. Jativa, in Spain. 39° 24′ N.; 0° 53′ W. Hudid. شاطبة

Shakan. Perhaps for کاشان, or perhaps that in Turkistan. 40° 27′ N.; 71° 3′ E. Mongols of Persia. شاکان

al-Sham. Syria. Golden Horde (Rodgers). الشام

al-Shamiyah, for السامیة. Umayyad. الشامیة

Shahabad. In Oudh, India. 27° 38′ N.; 79° 59′ E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix قنوج. شاه‌اباد

Shahjahanabad. Dehli. Dehli Emperor; Shah Nadir of Persia; Durrani. Prefix دار الخلافه شاه‌خهان‌اباد

Shah Rukhiyah. In Turkistan. 40° 46′ N.; 69° 0′ E. Timurid (Fraehn). شاه رخیة

Shahgarh. In Central Provinces, India. 24° 19′ N.; 79° 40′ E. Dehli Kings (Rodgers). شاه‌گڑه

Shabankarah. In Farsistan. 29° 10′ N.; 51° 5′ E. Mongols of Persia; Chagatai; Timurid. شبانکاره

Shibarkhan. In Afghanistan. 36° 35′ N.; 65° 42′ E. Buwayhid (Leggett). Possibly misread for سیرجان. شبرخان

Shibiliyah. Seville, in Spain. 37° 26′ N.; 6° 0′ W. Murabit. شبیلیة

Shirki. On the west bank of the Tigris, east of the round city of Baghdad (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Soret). شرقی

Shirish. Xeres, in Spain. 36° 41′ N.; 6° 9′ W. Murabit. شریش

Sharifabad. In Bengal. ?. Dehli Kings. شریفاباد

Sharifah. In Irak Arabi, near Basrah (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Soret). شریفة

Shafurkan. Shibarghan, in Afghanistan. 36° 40′ N.; 65° 32′ E. Khwarizm. شفورقان-سلورخان

Shikar al-Gah. ?. Dehli Emperors (Leggett). شکار الگاه

Shikarpur. In Sind. 27° 57′ N.; 68° 40′ E. Local. شکارپور

Shiki. Shamakhi, in Trans-Caucasia. Shahs of Persia. شکی

Sholapur. In the Deccan, India. 17° 40′ N.; 75° 56′ E. Dehli Emperors. شلاپور - شولاپور

Shamakhi. In Trans-Caucasia. 40° 56′ N.; 47° 30′ E. Jalair; Golden Horde; Shirwan-shahi; Kara Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia; Othmanli. Prefix دار السلطنه. شماخی

Shamsh. ?. Umayyad (Lavoix). شمش

Shamhar. A mountain in Dailimite country, a day's journey from Sariah (Yakut). Barendid (Markof). شمهار

Shustar. In Khuzistan. 31° 58′ N.; 49° 3′ E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Shahs of Persia. شوستر - شستر

Shahr al-Jadid al-Maharusah. The new city garrisoned. Golden Horde. شهر الجدید المحروسة

Shahrzur. In Kurdistan. 35° 15′ N.; 45° 30′ E. Atabeg (Meier). شهرزور

Shahr Sabaz. In Turkistan. 39° 2′ N.; 66° 52′ E. Chagatai. شهر سبز

Shahr i Nau. New city. Probably Gaur, in Bengal. Bengal Kings. Prefix عرصه . — شهر نو

Shahristan. In Farsistan. 29° 28′ N.; 53°15′E. Mongols of Persia. Suffix رشدی . — شهریستان

Shahun Muazam. ?. Golden Horde (Markof). — شهون معظم

Shaik abu Ishak. Unknown locality. Mongols of Persia; Timurid (Markof). — شیخ ابو اسحاق

Shiraz. In Farsistan. 29° 30′ N.; 52° 30′ E. Abbasid; Buwayhid; Atabeg; Salgharid; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Timurid; Muzaffarid; Chagatai; Ak Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia. Prefixes مدینة - دار الملک - دار العلم . — شیراز

Shirpur. In Bengal. 24° 40′ N.; 89° 28′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). — شیر پور

Shirgarh. In Bengal. 24° 49′ N.; 83° 46′ E. Also Dehli. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors. Prefixes قلعه - قلع ; suffixes عرف قنوج and عرف دهلی . — شیرگده - شیرگڈه - شیرگره

Shirwan. Shamakhi, in Trans-Caucasia. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Shirwanshahi (Markof); Othmanli. — شیروان

Sadah. In Yemen. 16° 42′ N.; 42° 42′ E. Rassid Imams. — صعدة

al-Saghaniyan. In Turkistan. 37° 30′ N.; 67° 40′ E. Samanid; Turkistan. — الصغانیان

Saghd. District between Samarkand and Bukhara. 40° N.; 66° E. Chagatai (Tiesenhausen). — صغد

Safuriyah. In Syria. 32° 46′ N.; 35° 16′ E. Abbasid (Lavoix). — صفوریة

صقلية — Sikiliyah. Sicily, also سقلية. Fatimid; Norman Kings. Prefix مدينة.

صنعا — Sana. In Yemen. 15° 10′ N.; 44° 32′ E. Abbasid; Rasulid; Imams of Sana; Othmanli.

الصنبره — al-Sannabra. ?. Chief of Batiha (Lane Poole).

صور — Sūr. Tyre, in Syria. 33° 16′ N.; 35° 11′ E. Abbasid (Markof); Fatimid; Othmanli.

صوفيه — Sofia. In Bulgaria. 42° 44′ N.; 23° 15′ E. Othmanli.

الصويره - الصوير — al-Suayrah. Mogadur, in Morocco. 31° 30′ N.; 9° 45′ W. Filili Sharifs.

ضرابخانهٔ ركاب — Dharabkhanah rikab. Army Mint. Shahs of Persia.

ضهفار — Dhafar. In Yemen. 17° 0′ N.; 53° 56′ E. Imam of Dhafar.

طارم — Tarim. District near Kazvin. 36° 40′ N.; 48° 45′ E. Timurid (Markof).

طالقان — Talakan. In Badakhshan. 36° 45′ N.; 69° 28′ E. Khwarizm.

طاوس - طوس - طوسان — Taus, Tus. In Khurasan. 36° 30′ N.; 59° 26′ E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Chagatai; Timurid (Markof).

طبرستان — Tabaristan. Province of Persia. 36° 14′ N.; 53° 40′ E. Abbasid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار الملك.

طبرية — Tabariyah. Tiberias, in Syria. 32° 47′ N.; 35° 39′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Ikhshidid; Fatimid.

طرابلس — Tarabalus. Tripoli, in Syria. 34° 24′ N.; 35° 51′ E. Fatimid; Mamluk; Othmanli?.

طرابلس — Tarabalus. Tripoli, in Africa. 32° 48′ N.; 13° 23′ E. Hafsid; Othmanli. Prefix غرب.

Taraz. Ters, in Turkistan. 42° 38′ N.; 70° 45′ E. Chagatai; Turkistan (Markof). Prefix بلد. — طراز

Tribizun. Trebizond. 41° 0′ N.; 39° 46′ E. Othmanli. — طربزون

Tarsus. In Syria. 36° 57′ N.; 34° 55′ E. Abbasid. — طرسوس

Turtusa. Tortosa, in Spain. 40° 50′ N.; 0° 30′ E. Kings of Tortosa and Denia. Prefix مدينة. — طرطوسة

Tarifah. Tarifa, in Spain. 36° 1′ N.; 5° 40′ W. Spanish Umayyad. — طريفة

Taghamah. In Turkistan. 37° 45′ N.; 75° 25′ E. Samanid (Fraehn). — طغامة

Tulitala. Toledo, in Spain. 39° 54′ N.; 4° 0′ W. Kings of Toledo; Kings of Spain. — طليطلة

Tanjah. Tangiers, in Morocco. 35° 40′ N.; 5° 47′ W. Umayyad; Idrisid; Filili Sharifs. — طنجة

Tihiran. In Irak Ajami. 35° 44′ N.; 51° 25′ E. Shahs of Persia; Jalair. Prefixes دار السلطنة. دار الخلافة. — طهران

Zafar. In Yemen, near Sana, or according to some, Sana itself (Yakut). Rasulid (Neitzel). — ظفار. ظفر

Zafarabad. In N.W. Provinces, India. 26° 0′ N.; 80° 33′ E. Dehli Emperors. — ظفرابان

Zafarpur. In the Panjab, India. ?. Dehli Emperors. — ظفرپور

Zafarnagar. Fathabad, in N.W. Provinces, India. Dehli Emperors. — ظفرنگر

al-Aal. In Syria. 31° 46′ N.; 35° 52′ E. Umayyad (Tiesenhausen). — العال

Alamgirpur. Alumpur, in the Deccan, India. 15° 32′ N.; 78° 11′ E. Dehli Emperors. — عالمگيرپور

Alamgirnagir. A fort near Chittagong, Bengal. Dehli Emperors. عالمگیرنگر

al-Abbasiyah. Near Baghdad (Yakut). Abbasid. Near Kairowan, N. Africa (Yakut). Aghlabid. العباسية

Aththar. In Yemen. 17° 15′ N.; 42° 20′ E. Abbasid. عثّر

al-Atibakah, al-Ikah. Madain. 35° 7′ N.; 44° 38′ E. Umayyad (Lavoix). Prefix المويّة. العتيبقة ـ العيقة

Aden. In S. Arabia. 12° 46′ N.; 45° 10′ E. Zurayid; Ayyubid; Rasulid; Zangid; Yemen King. عدن

al-Irak. Irak or Jabal of Persia. Abbasid. العراق

Araban. In Mesopotamia. 35° 55′ N.; 40° 49′ E. Mongols of Persia. عربان

al-Araishah. el-Arish, in Morocco. 35° 7′ N.; 6° 30′ W. Filili Sharifs. العرايشة ـ العرايش

Izz al-Salam wa al-Kairuwan. Zayrid (Soret). عز السلام و القيروان

Usfan. Near Mecca. 21° 58′ N.; 39° 42′ E. Umayyad. عسفان

Askalan. Ascalon, in Palestine. 31° 39′ N.; 34° 33′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Fatimid. عسقلان ـ عسقلن

Askar Panjhir. Army of Panjhir. Samanid (Markof). عسكر پنجهير

Askar Mukram. In Khuzistan. 31° 40′ N.; 48° 58′ E. Abbasid; Buwayhid. عسكر مكرم ـ عسكر من المكرم

Askar min al-Ahwaz. Ahwaz. Buwayhid. عسكر من الاهواز

Azimabad. Patna. Dehli Emperors. Prefix مستقر الملك. عظيم اباد

Akar. Many places of this name in Mesopotamia (Yakut). Probably ʿAkr al-Humaydiyah (Le Strange). Jalair (Markof). عقر

Akka. Acre, in Syria. 32° 55′ N.; 35° 4′ E. Umayyad; Fatimid; Othmanli; Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. عكا ـ عكة

Ukbara. In Mesopotamia. 33° 50′ N.; 42° 20′ E. Ukaylid (Lane Poole). عكبرا

al-Aliah. Constantinople. Othmanli. Prefix دار الخلافه. Abbasid (Tiesenhausen). Also probably Fez. Idrisid (Lavoix). العلية

Amman. In Syria. 31° 58′ N.; 36° 0′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid. عمان

Ain. In Irak Arabi. 30° 36′ N.; 46° 3′ E. Abbasid (Lane Poole). عين

Ghurshistan. District in Afghanistan. 34° to 35° N.; 64° to 66° E. Umayyad (Codrington). غرشيستان

Gharnatah. Granada, in Spain. 37° 14′ N.; 3° 41′ W. Idrisid; Zayrid; Nasrid; Hamudid; Murabit. Prefixes مدينة - الحمرا. غرناطة - اغرناطة

Ghaznah. Ghazni, in Afghanistan. 33° 30′ N.; 68° 15′ E. Ghaznawid; Khwarizm; Great Kaans; Dehli Kings; Barakzai; Sind. Prefixes بلد - بلدة. غزنة

Ghazzah. Gaza, in Syria. 31° 29′ N.; 34° 41′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. غزّه

Ghur. In Bengal. 24° 55′ N.; 88° 8′ E. Dehli Kings. غور

Ghur. Near Herat. 34° 25′ N.; 63° 28′ E. Khwarizm (Markof). غور

Ghiaspur. Near Gaur, in Bengal. Dehli Kings. غياثپور

Ghian, for جيان. غيان

Farab. Otrar, in Turkistan. 42° 37′ N.; 68° 10′ E. Chagatai. فاراب

Faris. Fars, in Persia. 20° N.; 50° E. Or in Kuhistan. 34° 0′ N.; 58° 38′ E. Abbasid; Saffarid; Tahirid. فارس

Faruki Nagar. Bednore, in Mysore. 13° 48′ N.; 75° 6′ E. Mysore Sultan. فاروقى نگر

Fas. Fez, in Morocco. 34° 46′ N.; 4° 57′ W. Umayyad of Spain; Murabit; Muwahhid; Marinid; Moorish; Filili Sharif; Othmanli. Prefixes حضرة - مدينة . فاس

Fathabad. Faridpur, in Bengal. 23° 36′ N.; 89° 50′ E. Dehli Emperors; Bengal Kings. Prefix دار النصر . فتح اباد

Fathpur. Fathpur Sikri, near Agra, India. 27° 6′ N.; 77° 44′ E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix دار السلطنه . فتح پور

al-Farab, near Isfahan (Yakut); or al-Furat, on eastern bank of estuary of Euphrates and Tigris, facing Ubulla. Umayyad; Chagatai. الفراب - الفرات

Farakhabad. In N. W. Provinces, India. 27° 24′ N.; 79° 40′ E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani. Also as a suffix to احمد نگر . فرخ اباد

Farkhab Hissar. Chituldrug, in Mysore, India. 14° 14′ N.; 76° 27′ E. Mysore Sultan. فرخاب حصار - فرخباب حصار

Farakhnagar. Near Dehli. 28°42′N.; 77°24′E. Dehli Emperors. فرخ نگر

Farukhi. Calicut, Malabar, India. 11° 15′ N.; 75° 50′ E. Mysore Sultan. فرخی

Farghanah. Khokand, in Turkistan. 40°32′N.; 70° 58′ E. Abbasid; Samanid; Khan of Khokand. فرغانة

Parlis. In Malay Peninsula. 6° 30′ N.; 100° 28′ E. Local Rajah. فرلس

Farama. Pelouse, in Egypt. 31° 3′ N.; 32° 32′ E. Abbasid (Lavoix). فرما

Farwan. Parwan, in Afghanistan. 35° 12′ N.; 69° 4′ E. Ghaznawid; Samanid. فروان

Firuzan. Village near Isfahan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia. فروزان

Firah. In Afghanistan. 32° 27′ N.; 62° 8′ E. Abbasid (Rogers); Samanid (Fraehn). فرة

Firim. One day's march from Siriya, in Dailimite Highlands (Yakut). Abbasid; Buwayhid; Bawendid; Mongols of Persia. فريم

Fisa, or Besa. In Farsistan. 28° 57′ N.; 53° 48′ E. Umayyad; Buwayhid; Ghaznawid (Soret). فسا

al-Fustat. Old Cairo, in Egypt. Umayyad. الفسطاط

Patani. In Malay Peninsula. 6° 20′ N.; 101° 20′ E. Local Rajah. فطانى

Filistin. Palestine. Umayyad; Abbasid; Tulunid; Hamdanid; Ikhshidid; Fatimid; Karmathian. Also as suffix to ايليا. فلسطين

Palambang. In Sumatra. 2° 48′ S.; 104° 5′ E. Local Rajah. Suffix بلد. فلمبغ

Puntianak dan Mampawah. In Borneo. 0°15′S.; 109° 30′ E. Local Rajah. فنتيانق دان ممفاوه

Firim. Probably for فريم. Abbasid (Moeller); Mongols of Persia. فيرم

Firuzabad. Panduah, in Bengal. 23° 3′ N.; 88° 18′ E. Bengal Kings. Prefixes حضرة - بلدة - البلدة - بلدة المحروسة - حضرت. فيروزاباد

Firuzpur. In the Panjab, India. 30° 55′ N.; 74° 38′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). فيروزپور

Firuznagar. ?. Dehli Emperors (White King). فيروزنگر

Fis Hissab or Hissar. Gooty, in Bellary District, S. India. Mysore Sultan. فيص حصاب - فيص حصار

Fil. In Khwarizm. 41° 50′ N.; 58° 0′ E. Umayyad (Blau). فيل

al-Fayum. In Egypt. 29° 25′ N.; 30° 52′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid (Lavoix). الفيوم

قادس Kadis. Cadiz, in Spain. 36° 33′ N.; 6° 19′ W. King of Granada (Longperier).

قارس Kars. In Armenia. 40° 37′ N.; 43° 10′ E. Othmanli.

قازان Kazan. Sarai ?. Mongols of Persia (Rodgers). Prefix بازار اردو.

قاشان Kashan, for كاشان. Saljuk; Mongols of Persia.

القاهرة al-Kahirah. Cairo. 30° 2′ N.; 31° 25′ E. Fatimid; Zangid; Ayyubid; Mamluk. Prefixes or suffixes المحروسة - المعزية - المبارك.

قاين Kain. In Khurasan. 33° 40′ N.; 59° 10′ E. Mongols of Persia.

قبن - قبان Koban. Goban, at head of Persian Gulf. 30° 20′ N.; 48° 35′ E. Bini Kab.

قتلغ اركو Kutla Arku. ?. Turkistan (Fraehn).

القدسية al-Kudasiyah. In Mesopotamia. 34° 0′ N.; 44° 10′ E. Abbasid.

قدح - قده Kadah. In the Malay Peninsula. 6° 0′ N.; 100° 18′ E. Local Rajah.

قرا اردو Kara Urdu. Unknown town. Turkistan.

قرا غاج - قرا اغاج - قره اغاج Kara Ghaj. In Azarbaijan. 37° 0′ N.; 47° 0′ E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair.

قرا طاغ Kara Tagh. Montenegro. Othmanli Medal.

قراطوه - قرطوه Karatova. In Roumelia. 42° 17′ N.; 22° 33′ E. Othmanli.

قرخى - قرحى Karkhi. In Turkistan. 37° 30′ N.; 65° 8′ E. Mongols of Persia.

قرشى Karshi. In Turkistan. 38° 48′ N.; 65° 40′ E. Shaybanid; Shahs of Persia.

قرطبة Kurtubah. Cordova, in Spain. 37° 54′ N.; 4° 54′ W. Abbasid; Murabit; King of Cordova. Prefix مدينة.

Kark Ir. Tschufut Kalch, in the Crimea. 44° 52′ N.; 34° 10′ E. Krim Khans. قرق یر

Karkisiya. Circesium, in Mesopotamia. 35° 12′ N.; 40° 26′ E. Abbasid (Rogers); Ukaylid; Muhammad ibn Safwan (Lane Poole). قرقیسیا

Karauli. In Rajputana. 26° 30′ N.; 77° 4′ E. Local Rajah. قرولی

Krim. Crimea. Golden Horde; Othmanli; Krim Khans. Prefixes بلد . بلدة . Suffix محروسة . قریم

Krim al-Jadid. New Krim. Golden Horde. قریم الجدید

Kuriyah. Part of Baghdad. Mongols of Persia (Rodgers). قریه

Kazwin. In Irak Ajami. 36° 16′ N.; 49° 55′ E. Abbasid; Buwayhid; Mongols of Persia; Muzaffarid; Chagatai; Jalair; Timurid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار السلطنة. قزوین

Kustamuniyah. In Anatolia. 41° 21′ N.; 33° 58′ E. Mongols of Persia; Kustamid Amir. قسطمونیة

Kustantiniyah. Constantinople. Othmanli. Suffix المحروسة. قسطنطینیة - قسطنطنیة

Kusantinah. Constantine, in Algeria. 36° 30′ N.; 6° 30′ E. Hafsid (Lavoix); Othmanli. قسنطینة

al-Kasr. The Palace. Idrisid (Millies). القصر

Kasr al-Salam. al-Rakkah, in Mesopotamia. Abbasid. قصر السلام

Kasr al-Kakhar, or al-Kadir, or al-Fakhir. Doubtful. Abbasid. قصر القاخر - القادر - الفاخر

Kutbabad. Old Dehli. Dehli Kings. قطبابار

Kilat. Kelat, in Baluchistan. 29° 0′ N.; 66° 30′ E. Local. قلات

Kilij Urdu. ?. Turkistan. قلج اوردو

Kalat Ayub. Calatayud, in Spain. 41° 25′ N.; 1° 40′ W. Kings of Calatayud (Lavoix). قلعة ايوب

Kalat Jabir. In Syria. 35° 55′ N.; 38° 20′ E. Ayyubid (Lavoix). قلعة جعبر

Kumm. In Irak Ajami. 34° 36′ N.; 50° 57′ E. Abbasid; Samanid; Buwayhid; Chagatai; Timurid; Ak-Kuyunlid; Tahirid; Shahs of Persia. قمّ - قوم

Kamarnagar. Karnul, in S. India. 15° 47′ N.; 78° 5′ E. Dehli Emperors. قمرنگر

Kunna. Town near Sharhzur. Samanid (Markof). قنّا

Kanduz. In Afghanistan. 36° 45′ N.; 69° 55′ E. Sulaiman Mirza (Rodgers). قندز

Kandahar. In Afghanistan. 31° 40′ N.; 65° 55′ E. Timurid; Dehli Emperors; Shahs of Persia; Barakzai. Prefix دار السلطنه. قندهار

Kinnisrin. In Syria. 35° 56′ N.; 37° 0′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. قنسرين

Kanuj. See شيرگڙه. قنوج

Kujaniyah. In Servia. 44° 30′ N.; 21° 22′ E. Othmanli (Moeller). قوجانية

Kuras. Corus, in Syria. 36° 42′ N.; 36° 56′ E. Umayyad (Soret). قورس

Kus. In Egypt. 25° 43′ N.; 32° 40′ E. Fatimid. Prefix مدينة. قوص

Kumis. In Tabaristan. 35° 40′ N.; 54° 20′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. قومس

Kunkah. Cuenca, in Spain. 40° 55′ N.; 1° 50′ W. Murabit. Prefix مدينة. قونكة

Kuniyah. Iconium, in Asia Minor. 37° 55′ N.; 32° 31′ E. Saljuk; Mongols of Persia; Karaman; Othmanli; Arteinid (Markof). Prefix مدينة. قونية

القيروان — al-Kairawan. In Tunis, N. Africa. 36° 0′ N.; 10° 10′ E. Fatimid; Zayrid. Prefix عز السلام.

قيصرية — Kaisariyah. Cæsarea, in Anatolia. 38° 40′ N.; 35° 30′ E. Cæsarea, in Syria. 32° 30′ N.; 34° 54′ E. Saljuk; Mongols of Persia; Golden Horde. Prefix مدينة.

ڤلمبڠ - فلمبڠ — Palambang. In Sumatra. 2° 46′ S.; 104° 50′ E. Local Rajah. Prefix بلد.

ڤولوڤرچ - فينچ — Pulopercha, or Pulopencha. Sumatra. Local English.

ڤيرق - فيرق — Pirak. In Malay Peninsula. 4° 30′ N.; 101° 0′ E. Local English. Prefix نگرى.

كابل — Kabul. In Afghanistan. 34° 30′ N.; 69° 18′ E. Shahs of Persia (Fraehn); Dehli Emperors; Durrani; Barakzai. Prefixes دار السلطنه. دار الملک.

كاث — Kath. Near Khwarizm. 41° 42′ N.; 60° 23′ E. Golden Horde (Fraehn).

كارحى — Karhi. Unknown. Mongols of Persia (Markof).

كاريت — Karit. ?. Mongols of Persia (Soret).

كازرون — Kazarun. In Farsistan. 29° 34′ N.; 51° 53′ E. Mongols of Persia; Muzaffarid; Chagatai; Inchu.

كاسان — Kasan. In Turkistan. 41° 10′ N.; 71° 35′ E. Turkistan (Markof).

كاشان — Kashan. In Irak Ajami. 34° 0′ N.; 51° 23′ E. Mongols of Persia; Muzaffarid; Timurid; Chagatai; Ak-Kuyunlid; Kara Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia. Prefixes دار المومنين. مدينة.

Kashghar. In Turkistan. 39° 24′ N.; 76° 6′ E. Turkistan; Atalik; Chagatai; local Khans. Prefix دار السلطنة. Suffix لطيف. كاشغر

Kalpi. In N.W. Provinces, India. 26° 7′ N.; 79° 48′ E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors. Prefix خطة. Suffix عرف محمداباد. كالپى

Kalinjar. In N.W. Provinces, India. 25° 10′ N.; 80° 32′ E. Dehli Emperors (Leggett). كالنجر

Kanan. ?. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). كانان

Kandi. In Bengal. 23° 58′ N.; 88° 5′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). Prefix دار البرت. كاندى

Kabir Shaikh. ? Kabirah, a village near the Jilum (Yakut); Mongols of Persia. كبير شيخ

al-Kitawa. Lektawa, in Morocco. 30° 25′ N.; 5° 30′ W. Hasani Sharifs. Prefixes حضرة - بلدة. الكتاوا - الكتاوة

Katak. Cuttack, in the Berars, India. 20° 28′ N.; 85° 55′ E. Dehli Emperors. كتک

Kuchawan. In Jodhpur State, India. 27° 12′ N.; 74° 48′ E. Local Rajah. كچاون

Kachrauli. In Paniput, N. W. Provinces, India. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). كچرولى

Kuchbhujnagar. Bhuj, in Kutch, India. 23° 15′ N.; 69° 48′ E. Local Rao. كچھبھوج نگر

Kadhaj. Fortress in Azarbaijan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia. كدج

Kurbuj al-Dinar. Near Ahwaz, 8 farsakhs towards Basrah (Yakut). Ishmailite (Bartholomei). كربج الدينار

al-Karkh. Part of Baghdad. Abbasid (Lavoix). الكرخ

Kard Finna Khusrah. Close to Shiraz (Yakut). Buwayhid. كرد فنا خسرة

Kurdistan. Province. 37° N.; 44′ E. Othmanli. كردستان

Kurdasht. In Azarbaijan. 38° 53′ N.; 46° 6′ E. Shahs of Persia (Fraehn). كردشت

Kurzuwan. Gourzan, in Khurasan. 35° 28′ N.; 65° 11′ E. Khwarizm. كرزوان - كريزوان

Karkin. In Siwas. 39° 58′ N.; 36° 52′ E. Mongols of Persia (Bartholomei). كركين

Kirman. Capital of District in Persia; formerly Bardasir. 30° 25′ N.; 57° 2′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Great Kaans; Atabeg; Mongols of Persia; Muzaffarid; Chagatai; Timurid; Ak-Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia. Prefixes مدينة - بلد - دار الامام. كرمان

Kirmanshahan. In Kurdistan. 31° 34′ N.; 54° 52′ E. Shahs of Persia. Prefixes بلدة - دار الدولة. كرمانشاهان

Karminah. In Transoxiana. 40° 16′ N.; 65° 12′ E. Turkistan (Fraehn); Ghaznawid (Fraehn). كرمينة - كرمينية

Kirni. ?. Jalair (Fraehn); Kuyunlid (Fraehn). كرنى

Karauli. In Rajputana, India. 26° 30′ N.; 77° 4′ E. Local Rajah. كرولى

Kirimabad. ?. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle). كريم اباد

Kurin. Perhaps Karin on the upper Euphrates, called also Kalikala and Theodosiopolis. Jalair; Chagatai; Mongols of Persia (Soret). كرين - كريت

Kasakar. Between Kufah and Basrah (Yakut). Umayyad (Porter). كسكر

Kash. In Transoxiana. 43° 48′ N.; 82° 15′ E. Or in Afghanistan. 31° 55′ N.; 62° 20′ E. Mongols of Persia (Fraehn); Chagatai; Shaybanid; Turkistan. كش

Kisham. In Badakhshan. 36° 57′ N.; 70° 5′ E. Khwarizm (Rodgers). كشم

Kashmir. 34° 4′ N.; 74° 58′ E. Dehli Emperors; Kings of Kashmir; Sikh; Durrani. Prefix خطه. — كشمير

Kishangarh. In Rajputana, India. 26° 35′ N.; 74° 55′ E. Local Rajah. — كشنگڑه

Kaffah. In the Crimea. 45° 5′ N.; 35° 35′ E. Krim Khans. — كفة

Kaffah Jadidah. New Kaffah. Golden Horde (Markof). — كفة جديدة

Kilat. In Turkistan. 37° 15′ N.; 59° 48′ E. Local Khan. — كلات

Kalanur. In the Panjab, India. 32° 1′ N.; 75° 11′ E. Dehli Emperors. — كلانور

Kalawanur. Cannanore, in Malabar, India. 11° 51′ N.; 75° 24′ E. Local (Millies). — كلاونور

Kalburgah. In the Deccan, India. 17° 18′ N.; 75° 54′ E. Dehli Emperors. — كلبرگه

Kulisan, Kulistan. Sarai. Golden Horde; Mongols of Persia. Prefix بلد; suffix السراى. — كلسان - كلستان

Kulistwan, for گلستان. Mongols of Persia. — كلستوان

Kalkata. Calcutta. 22° 36′ N.; 88° 24′ E. Dehli Emperors. — كلكته

Kalantan. In the Malay Peninsula. 6° 29′ N.; 101° 52′ E. Local Rajah. — كلنتن

Kalian. In the Deccan, India. 17° 48′ N.; 77° 18′ E. Local Rajah. — كليان

Kalibar. In Azarbaijan? Mongols of Persia (Fraehn). Perhaps كلنتر on Mount Sablan. Azarbaijan (Le Strange). — كليبر

Kalishahr. ?. Mongols of Persia (Fraehn). — كليشهر

Kalikut. Calicut, in Mysore, India. 11° 15′ N.; 75° 49′ E. Mysore Sultan. Suffix بندر. — كليكوت

Kiliwan. Small town in Khuzistan (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Markof). — كليوان

Kumishkhanah. Gumishkhana, in Armenia. 40° 28′ N.; 39° 44′ E. Othmanli. كمشخانة

Kamnazar. ?. Mongols of Persia. كمنزار - كمنازار

Kambayat. Cambay, in Guzarat, India. 22° 18′ N.; 72° 40′ E. Dehli Emperors. كنبايت - كهنبايت

Ganjah. Elizabethpol, in Georgia. 40° 35′ N.; 46° 22′ E. Great Kaans; Mongols of Persia; Chagatai; Othmanli; Shahs of Persia; Khans of Ganjah. كنجة - گنجة

Kinkiwar. In Hamadan. 34° 38′ N.; 47° 55′ E. Abbasid (Tiesenhausen). كنكوار

Kangush. ?. Asiatic copper unassigned. كنگوش

Kucha. In Turkistan. 41° 36′ N.; 80° 55′ E. Local Rebel Chief. كوچا

Kura. Kora, in N. W. Provinces, India. 26° 6′ N.; 80° 24′ E. Dehli Emperors; E.I. Company. كورا

Kurat al-Muadham. The Superb Town. Mecca? Abbasid (Soret). كورة المعظم

Kurghaznah. Ghazni. Ghaznawid. كورغزنة

Kuzlu. Eupatoria, in the Crimea. 45° 12′ N.; 33° 0′ E. Krim Khans. كوزلو

Kotah. In Rajputana. 25° 12′ N.; 75° 54′ E. Local Rajah. كوطه

al-Kufah. In Irak Arabi. 32° 3′ N.; 44° 37′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid; Hamdanid. الكوفة

Kufin. In Khurasan, six farsakhs from Abivard (Yakut). Shaybanid; Timurid. كوفن - كوفين

Kukaban. In Yemen, near Sana. 15° 34′ N.; 43° 52′ E. Rasulid. كوكبان

Kiz. Near Isfahan. 32° 48′ N.; 51° 42′ E. Mongols of Persia. كيز

Kizru. ?. Saljuk (Lane Poole). كيزرو

Kiyfa. In Arabia. 27° 10′ N.; 43° 0′ E. Or Hisn Kaifa (see p. 152). Urtukid. — كيفا

Kik. In Armenia. 38° 45′ N.; 41° 10′ E. Mongols of Persia. — كيک

Gushtaspi. Shirwan, shore of Caspian Sea, about 40° N., 49° E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair. — گشتاسپی - گشتاسفی

Gulistan. Sarai. Golden Horde. Prefix بلد. — گلستان

Gulistan al-Jadid. New Gulistan. Golden Horde. — گلستان الجديد

Gulistan Sarai. Golden Horde. — گلستان سراى

Gulkundah. In the Deccan, India. 17° 22′ N.; 78° 26′ E. Dehli Emperors; Kutb Shahs. — گلكنده

Gangpur. In Chutia Nagpur, India. 22° 0′ N.; 85° 20′ E. Dehli Emperors. — گنگپور

Gwalior. In Central India. 26° 13′ N.; 78° 12′ E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors. Prefixes دار الخلافه - قلع. — گوالیار

Gobindpur. Govindpur, in Bengal. 23° 38′ N.; 86° 9′ E. Dehli Emperors. — گوبند پور

Guti. Gooty, in S. India. 15° 6′ N.; 77° 41′ E. Dehli Emperors. — گوتی

Gorakpur. In N. W. Provinces, India. 26° 44′ N.; 83° 23′ E. Dehli Emperors. — گورکپور

Gokalgarh. ?. Dehli Emperors (White King). — گوکلگڑه

Gohad. In Dholpur State. 26° 24′ N.; 78° 30′ E. Rana of Dholpur. — گوهد

Lar. In Laristan. 27° 38′ N.; 54° 18′ E. Muzaffarid; Timurid; Chagatai. — لار

Laridah. Leridah, in Spain. 41° 34′ N.; 0° 20′ E. Hudid. — لاردة

Larandah. Karaman. 37° 9′ N.; 33° 2′ E. Karaman; Othmanli. لارندة

Lamtah. In Morocco. 35° 40′ N.; 10° 50′ E. Murabit (Tychsen). لامطة

Lahijan. In Gilan. 37° 8′ N.; 50° 9′ E. Timurid; Kara Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار المرز. لاهجان - لاهيجان

Lahore. In the Panjab, India. 31° 34′ N.; 74° 21′ E. Ghaznawid; Shahs of Persia; Dehli Kings and Emperors; Durrani; Sikh; local. Prefixes دار الخلافه - دار السلطنه - بلده. لاهور - لوهور

Lahaj. Near Aden. 13° 12′ N.; 42° 34′ E. Local Sultan. لحج

Ludd. Lydda, in Palestine. 31° 57′ N.; 34° 56′ E. Umayyad. لدّ

Ladakh. In Kashmir. 32° to 35° N.; 75° to 79° E. Kashmir Kings; local Governor. لداخ

Lucknow. In Oudh, India. 26° 51′ N.; 80° 58′ E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors; local Kings. Prefix دار الخلافه. لكهنو

Lakhnauti. Gaur, in Bengal. 24° 52′ N.; 88° 10′ E. Dehli Kings; Bengal Kings. Prefixes اقليم - جرک - شهر. لكهنوتى

Lampong. In Sumatra. 5° 50′ S.; 105° 25′ E. Local. لمفوغ

Ludhiana. In the Panjab. 30° 54′ N.; 75° 54′ E. Dehli Kings (Rodgers). لودهيانه

Lurdijan. Near Isfahan. 31° 47° N.; 51° 0′ E. Saljuk; Muzaffarid. لوردجان - لوردگان

Luluih. A fort in Syria. 37° 20′ N.; 34° 20′ E. Saljuk; Mongols of Persia. Prefixes مدينة - معدن. لولوة

Lahri Bundar. In Sind, India. 24° 32′ N.; 67° 24′ E. Dehli Emperors. لهری بندر

Laitsabad. Astrabad? Sarbidarid. لیث‌اباد

Majir al-Jadid. In the Caucasus. 44° 50′ N.; 44° 10′ E. Golden Horde. ماجر الجدید

Majun. On the Persian Gulf? Timurid (Fraehn). ماجون

Martulah. Marbella, in Spain. 36° 34′ N.; 4° 52′ W. Murabit (Escudero). مارتلة

Maridin. In Diarbakr. 37° 16′ N.; 40° 44′ E. Abbasid; Ayyubid; Urtukid; Chagatai; Mongols of Persia; Ak-Kuyunlid; Othmanli. Suffix المحروسة. ماردین

al-Mas Bazar. ?. Saljuk (Castiglione). الماس بازار - المس

Malpur. In Gujarat, India. 23° 21′ N.; 73° 28′ E. Dehli Emperors. مالپور

Malaka. Malaga, in Spain. 36° 45′ N.; 4° 29′ W. Hudid; Idrisid; Muwahhid; Kings of Granada. Prefix مدینة. مالقة

Malkiriyan. Near Multan, in the Panjab. Sikh (Rodgers). مالکیریان

Manurka. Minorca. 40° N.; 4° E. Muwahhid. مانرقة - مانورقة

Manikpur. In Oudh, India. 25° 46′ N.; 81° 26′ E. Dehli Emperors (B. Burn). مانک‌پور

Maughir. In Bengal. 25° 23′ N.; 86° 31′ E. Dehli Emperor. ماوگهیر

Mah al-Basrah. Nahawind, in Irak Ajami. 34° 5′ N.; 48° 29′ E. Abbasid; Buwayhid. ماه البصرة

Mah al-Kufah. Dinawar, in Irak Ajami. 34° 33′ N.; 47° 36′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid; Tahirid. ماه الکوفة

Mahi. Near Marv, in Khurasan: or Hamadan? Umayyad; Abbasid. ماهی

al-Mubarikah. A village in Khwarizm (Yakut). Umayyad; Abbasid. المباركة - المبركة

al-Mubarikiyah. ?. Mongols of Persia. المباركيه

Matgharah. Madrava, in Morocco? 35° 22′ N.; 5° 57′ W. Idrisid (Lavoix). مغرة

al-Mutawakaliyah. In Irak Arabi. 34° 28′ N.; 43° 50′ E. Abbasid (Markof); Amir al-Umara; Tahirid (Soret). Prefix مدينة. المتوكلية

Matturah. Muttra, in N.W. Provinces, India. 27° 30′ N.; 77° 43′ E. Dehli Emperors. متهره

Majaz. In Northern Africa. 36° 40′ N.; 9° 38′ E. Abbasid (Lavoix). مجاز

Machhlipatan. Masulipatam, on Coromandel Coast, India. 16° 9′ N.; 81° 11′ E. Dehli Emperors. مچهليپتن

Mahal. Maldive Islands. 6° N.; 73° E. Local Sultan. محل

Muhammadabad. Applied to Udaipur. محمداباد عرف اديپور مفتوحه. محمداباد

Muhammadabad. Applied to Champanir. Gujarat Kings. محمداباد شهر مكرم عرف چانپانير. محمداباد

Muhammadabad. Applied to Kalpi. Sometimes alone, sometimes with كالپى. محمداباد

Muhammadabad. Bidar, in the Deccan. 17° 53′ N.; 77° 34′ E. Bahmani. Also probably Firozabad in Bengal. Bengal Kings. محمداباد

Muhammadabad Banares. Benares. Dehli Emperors. محمداباد بنارس

al-Muhammadiyah. The name for الرىّ after A.H. 148. Abbasid; Samanid; Buwayhid; Tahirid; Sajid. Also unidentified mint town of Hasani Sharifs. المحمدية

Muhammadnagar. Golkondah, in the Deccan. Dehli Emperors. محمدنگر

Mahmudabad. In Gilan. 36° 46′ N.; 52° 15′ E. Golden Horde. محموداباد

Mahmudabad. In Bengal. ?. Bengal Kings. محموداباد

Mahmudpur. Lahore. Ghaznawid. محمودپور

Mukhshi. ?. Golden Horde. مخشی

Mukhsusabad. Murshidabad, in Bengal. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). مخصوصاباد

Madrid. In Spain. 40° 25′ N.; 3° 40′ W. On a coin of circumstance, A.H. 1201. مدرید

Madain. In Lower Mesopotamia. 33° 10′ N.; 44° 40′ E. Abbasid. مدین

Madinat al-Taslim. In Irak Arabi? Probably Baghdad. Abbasid. مدينة التسلم . مدينة التسليم

Madinat Rasul Illah. Medinat, in Arabia. 24° 35′ N.; 39° 55′ E. Fatimid. مدينة رسول الله

Madinat al-Satailam. ?. Abbasid (Rogers). مدينة الستيلم

Madinat al-Salam. Baghdad. Abbasid; Amir al-Umara; Hamdanid; Buwayhid; Saljuk. Jalair, as prefix to بغداد. مدينة السلام

Madinat al-Atikah. Southern suburb of Baghdad? Umayyad. مدينة العتيقة

al-Madinat al-Makhtara. The Chosen Town. On Abrit Kharib Canal, half-way between Basrah and Abbadan (Le Strange). Chief of the Zanj (Casanova). المدينة المختارة

Madinat Madain. Madain. Mongols of Persia (Soret). مدينة مدين

al-Madhar. Mazar, near Balkh. 36° 52′ N.; 67° 0′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid. المذار

Muradabad. In N. W. Provinces, India. 28° 49′ N.; 78° 49′ E. Dehli Emperors; Durrani. مراداباد

Maraghah. In Azarbaijan. 37° 43′ N.; 46° 28′ E. Sajid; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Ak-Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix مدينة. — مراغة

Marakash. Morocco. 31° 40′ N.; 7° 30′ W. Murabit; Muwahhid; Marinid; Moorish; Hasani and Filili Sharifs. Prefixes حضرة - مدينة; suffix محروسة. — مراكش

Mursiyah. Murcia, in Spain. 37° 59′ N.; 1° 10′ W. Murabit; Muwahhid; Kings of Murcia. Prefix مدينة. — مرسية

Murshidabad. In Bengal. 24° 11′ N.; 88° 18′ E. Dehli Emperors; East India Company. — مرشداباد

Marghinan. In Turkistan. 40° 31′ N.; 71° 40′ E. Turkistan. — مرغينان

Marlahu. Maharlu, in Farsistan. 29° 28′ N.; 53° 10′ E. Mongols of Persia (Schindler). — مرلهو

Marand. In Azarbaijan. 38° 30′ N.; 45° 50′ E. Timurid (Markof). — مرند

Marv. Merv, in Turkistan. 37° 30′ N.; 62° 10′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Tahirid; Saljuk; Shaybanid; Saffarid; Great Kaans; Timurid; Shahs of Persia. — مرو

Marv al-Rud. Menchak, in Turkistan. 35° 55′ N.; 62° 45′ E. Saljuk (Markof). — مرو الروذ

Marv Shahijan. Marv. Khan of Khiva (Fraehn). — مرو شاه جان

al-Mariyah. Almeria, in Spain. 36° 50′ N.; 2° 32′ W. Murabit; Nasrid. — المرية

Mazandaran. Province in Persia. Shahs of Persia. — مزندران - مازندران

Mazang Achhara. ?. Sikh (Rodgers). — مزنگ اچهره

al-Muzilah. Mosil ? Zangid. — المزيلة

مسانا ـ مسانة — Missana. Messina, in Sicily. 38° 11′ N.; 15° 31′ E. Norman Kings of Sicily. Prefix مدينة.

مستقر الملک — Mastakar al-Mulk. Azimabad. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle).

مسقط — Muskat. In Oman. 23° 37′ N.; 58° 35′ E. Local Imam.

مشهد ـ المشد — Mashhad. In Khurasan. 36° 29′ N.; 59° 30′ E. Timurid; Shaybanid; Shahs of Persia; Durrani. Suffixes امام رضا ـ ارض اقدس ـ الرضا ـ المقدس ـ مقدس.

مصر — Misr. Egypt. Abbasid; Tulunid; Ikhshidid; Fatimid; Ayyubid; Othmanli. Suffix محروسة.

مصر الفسطاط — Misr al-Fustat. The old capital of Egypt. Umayyad.

مصرين — Masrin. A town in Asia Minor (Yakut); Karaman (Markof).

مصطفاباد ـ مصطفی باد — Mustafabad. Junaghar, in Kathiawar, India. 21° 31′ N.; 70° 36′ E. Gujarat Kings. Prefix شهر اعظم.

مصطفےاباد — Mustafiabad. In the Panjab. 30° 12′ N.; 77° 12′ E. Dehli Emperors (Vost).

المصيصة — al-Misisah. Missis, in Adana, Asia Minor. 36° 55′ N.; 35° 37′ E. Abbasid; Hamdanid.

مظفراباد — Muzaffarabad. Near Panduah, in Bengal. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers).

مظفرگڑه — Muzaffargahr. In Panjab, India. 30° 4′ N.; 71° 14′ E. Dehli Emperors.

معدن — Maadin. In Armenia. 38° 18′ N.; 39° 34′ E. Samanid; Saljuk; Jalair; Artanid. Suffix شهر.

معدن باجنيس ـ بجينس — Maadin Bajanis. Bajanis, in Armenia. Abbasid; Tahirid.

معدن بابرت — Maadin Babirt. Baibirt, in Armenia. Saljuk.

Maadin al-Shash. al-Shash, in Khurasan. Abbasid; Tahirid (Fraehn). معدن الشاش

Maadin Luluah. Luluiah, in Syria. Saljuk. معدن لولوة

Maarah Masrin. In Syria. 35° 37′ N.; 36° 48′ E. Umayyad. معرة مصرين

al-Muiziyah al-Kahirah. Cairo. Fatimid. المعزية القاهرة

al-Muaskar. The Camp. ?. Saljuk. المعسكر

Muazimabad. Probably Sonargaon, in Bengal. Dehli Emperors; Bengal Kings. Prefixes بلدة ـ بلدت ـ اقليم ـ حضرت. معظماباد

Maakar. ?. Samanid (Moeller). معكر

Maghaz. Magas, in Gilan. 36°37′N.; 55°25′E. Mongols of Persia (Markof). مغز

al-Maghrab. Morocco. Abbasid. المغرب

Magabastan ? Mongols of Persia. مكبستان

al-Makalla. In Hadramaut. 14° 25′ N.; 49° 20′ E. Local Nakib. المكلا

Miknasah. Mequinaz, in Morocco. 33° 57′ N.; 5° 40′ W. Muwahhid; Filili Sharifs. Prefix حضرة. مكناسة

Makkah. Mecca. 21° 27′ N.; 40° 4′ E. Abbasid; Fatimid; Othmanli. مكة

Malatiyah. In Armenia. 38° 28′ N.; 38°29′ E. Saljuk. ملاطية ـ ملطية

Multan. In the Panjab, India. 30° 12′ N.; 71° 30′ E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors; Durrani; Sikh. Prefix دار الامان. ملتان

Malikanagar. ?. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). ملكه نگر

Malut. In the Panjab, India. 32° 56′ N.; 73° 39′ E. Dehli Kings (Rodgers). ملوت

Mulharnagar. Indore, in Central India. Dehli Emperors. Local Holkar. ملهارنگر

Mumbai Surat. Bombay. E.I. Company. ممبى سورت

Manadhar. On Dizful river, half-way between Askar Mukram and Ahwaz (Le Strange). مناذر

Manbaj. Bambuch, in Syria. 36° 30′ N.; 38° 0′ E. Umayyad. منبج

Mandurpur. Dig, in Bhartpur State, India. 27° 28′ N.; 77° 22′ E. Local Rajah. مندرپور

Mandu. Mandogarh, in Central India. 22°21′N.; 75° 26′ E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors. مندو

al-Mansuriyah. In Morocco. 33° 46′ N.; 7° 10′ W. Fatimid; Ayyubid. المنصورية

Musil. In Mesopotamia. 36° 19′ N.; 43° 7′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid (Fraehn); Hamdanid; Ukaylid; Zangid; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Othmanli. Prefix مدينة. موصل - الموصل

Mumanabad. In the Deccan, India. 18°42′ N.; 76° 24′ E. Dehli Emperors. Or Bindraban, according to R. Burn. مومنابان

al-Mahjam. In Yaman. 15° 12′ N.; 42° 55′ E. Rasulid. المهجم - مهجم

al-Mahdiyah. In North Africa. 34° 23′ N.; 6° 30′ W. Abbasid; Fatimid. المهدية

Maharandurpur. Bhartpur? Dehli Emperors. مهراندرپور

Maharpur. ?. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle). مهرپور

Mah Indarpur. Bhartpur. Dehli Kings (Rodgers). مهه اندرپور

Mahisur. Mysore, in S. India. 12° 18′ N.; 76° 41′ E. Dehli Emperors; Local Sultans. مهيسور

Mayyafarikin. In Mesopotamia. 38° 10′ N.; 40° 58′ E. Hamdanid; Buwayhid; Marwanid; Ayyubid. ميافارقين

Mirath. Meerut, in N.W. Provinces, India. 29° 0′ N.; 77° 48′ E. Dehli Emperors. ميرته

Maysan. In Irak Arabi. 31° 20′ N.; 47° 20′ E. Umayyad. ميسان

Mailapur. Madras. Dehli Emperors (White King). ميلاپور

Miyurka. Majorca. 40′ N.; 3°E. Muwahhid; Kings of Majorca. Prefix مدينة. ميورقة

Nabha. Capital of Nabha State, in the Panjab, India. 30° 24′ N.; 76° 12′ E. Sikh; Local Rajah. نابها - نابهه

Nadirabad. Kandahar. Shahs of Persia. نادراباد

Narnul. In Rajputana, India. 28° 15′ N.; 76° 20′ E. Dehli Kings; Dehli Emperors. نارنول

Nasiri. Teheran. Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار الخلافه. ناصرى

Nakur. ?. Spanish Umayyad (Codeira). ناكور

Nagpur. In Central India. 21° 9′ N.; 79° 7′ E. Dehli Emperors (White King). Prefix دار البركات. ناگپور

Nagur. In Jodhpur State, India. 27° 11′ N.; 73° 46′ E. Dehli Emperors. ناگور

Nahan. In Sirmur State, Panjab, India. 30° 34′ N.; 77° 21′ E. Local Rajah. ناهن

Najafgahr. In N. W. Provinces, India. 26° 18′ N.; 80° 36′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). نجفگره

Najibabad. In N. W. Provinces, India. 29° 36′ N.; 78° 23′ E. Dehli Emperors. نجيباباد

Nakhjiwan. In Armenia. 39° 15′ N.; 45° 21′ E. Great Kaans; Mongols of Persia; Ak-Kuyunlid; Jalair; Shahs of Persia. نخجوان

Nukhawi. In the Caucasus. 41° 12′ N.; 47° 10′ E. Khan of Caucasus. نخوى

Narimkabad. In Irak Ajami? Umayyad (Soret). نرمقباد

Narwar. In Gwalior State, India. 25° 39′ N.; 77° 56′ E. Dehli Kings. نرور

Nisa. In Khurasan. 37° 53′ N.; 58° 10′ E. Khwarizm (Markof). نسا

Nasirabad. Nisabur. Samanid. نصراباد

Nasratabad. In Bengal, in Ghoraghar Subhah of Akbar. Dehli Emperors; Bengal Kings. نصرتاباد

Nissibin. In Mesopotamia. 37° 2′ N.; 41° 15′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Hamdanid; Ukaylid; Marwanid; Zangid; Atabeg; Ayyubid. Prefix مدينة. نصيبين

Naklat. ?. Mongols of Persia (Rodgers). نكلات

Nagar. Probably Naggar, in Bannu, Panjab. 33° 10′ N.; 71° 5′ E. Dehli Emperors (Rodgers). Also for Bednore. 13° 48′ N.; 75° 6′ E. Mysore Sultan. نگر

Nimroz, for نيمروز. Great Kaans. نمروز

Namak. Pind daran Khan, in the Panjab, India. 32° 35′ N.; 73° 5′ E. Sikh. نمک

Nanarkan. ?. Shahs of Persia (Fraehn). ننركان

Nu. Nuh, in the Panjab, India. 28° 6′ N.; 77° 2′ E. Dehli Kings (Rodgers). نو

Nuvabardah. In Servia. 42° 35′ N.; 21° 50′ E. Othmanli. نوابرده

Nuvar. Nuvabardah ? Othmanli. نوار

Nowanagar. In Kathiawar, India. 22° 26′ N.; 70° 16′ E. Local Jam. نوانگر

Nubanjan. In Farsistan. 30° 8′ N.; 51° 52′ E. Mongols of Persia. نوبنجان

Nukan. Nurkan, in Khurasan. 35° 50′ N.; 58° 40′ E. Mongols of Persia (Soret). نوقان

Nul. Lamtah, in Morocco. 35° 40′ N.; 10° 50′ E. Murabit. نول ـ نول لمطة

Nihawand. In Irak Ajami. 34° 5′ N.; 48° 29′ E. Abbasid. Prefix مدينة. — نهاوند ـ نهوند

Nahtarnagar. Trichinopoly, in S. India. 49° 10′ N.; 78° 44′ E. Mysore Sultan (Marsden). — نهترنگر

Nahr Tirah. Near Ahwaz, on Kerkha river (Le Strange). Umayyad; Abbasid. — نهرتيرة

Nisa. Probably for نيسابور. Shahs of Persia. — نيسا

Nisabur. In Khurasan. 36° 12′ N.; 58° 49′ E. Abbasid; Ghaznawid; Samanid; Saljuk; Timurid; local Amir; Mongols of Persia; Shahs of Persia; Khwarizm. Prefix مدينة. — نيسابور

al-Nil. In Irak Arabi. 32° 35′ N.; 44° 42′ E. Abbasid (Karabacek). — النيل

Nimruz. Sijistan. Shahs of Persia. — نيمروز

Wadi Ash. Guarda, in Portugal. 40° 30′ N.; 7° 15′ W. Nasrid. — وادى اش

Wasit. In Mesopotamia. 31° 51′ N.; 46° 7′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Buwayhid (Soret); Hamdanid (Tychsen); Fatimid (Marsden); Samanid (Tychsen). — واسط

Watil. Uncertain. Idrisid (Lavoix). — واطيل

Van. In Armenia. 38° 35′ N.; 43° 14′ E. Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Ak-Kuyunlid; Othmanli. — وان

Wabah. In Palestine. 30° 38′ N.; 35° 30′ E. Umayyad (Lavoix). — وباة

Ubada. In Spain. 37° 56′ N.; 3° 22′ W. King of Tortosa (Saulcy). — وبدة

Ujtah. Oudjda, in Morocco. 34° 43′ N.; 2° 48′ W. Idrisid (Lavoix). — وجتة

Udaipur. اديپور. Local Rana. وديپور

Warzighah. Warghah, in Algeria. 32° 0′ N.; 5° 12′ E. Idrisid (Lavoix). ورزيغة - ورغة

Urmi. ارمية. Great Kaans (Markof). ورمى

Warangul. In the Deccan, India. 17° 58′ N.; 79° 40′ E. Dehli Kings. ورنگول

Wazkand. اوزكند. Turkistan. وزكند - وشكند

Wazakur. ?. Idrisid (Lavoix). وزقور

Vastan. In Armenia. 38° 25′ N.; 43° 5′ E. Jalair. وستان

Utit. Uncertain. Idrisid (Lavoix). وطيط

al-Watah. al-Hueta, in Spain. 40° 12′ N.; 2° 38′ W. Spanish Umayyad. الوطة

Walastajird. In Irak Ajami. 34° 28′ N.; 48° 16′ E. Mongols of Persia. ولاستجرد

Walwaliz. Half-way between Khulm and Tayikan, in Turkistan (Le Strange). Ghaznawid. ولواليز

Walilah. In Morocco. 34° 0′ N.; 5° 30′ W. Idrisid. وليلة

al-Wilandi. Holland. الكمفنى الويلندى. Batavia. الويلندى

Hapur. In N.W. Provinces, India. 28° 43′ N.; 77° 49′ E. Dehli Emperors (Hoernle). هاپور

Harunabad. In Kurdistan. 34° 10′ N.; 46° 45′ E. Abbasid. هارونابان

al-Haruniyah. In Baghdad district. 33° 40′ N.; 44° 55′ E. Abbasid. الهارونية

al-Hashamiyah. Near Kufah, between it and Hillah (Le Strange). Abbasid. الهاشمية

Hajaz. District of Arabia on the north-east coast of the Red Sea. Local Othmanli. هجاز

هراة ـ هرأت — Hirat. In Afghanistan. 34° 29′ N.; 62° 8′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Ghaznawid; Saljuk; Great Kaans; Shaybanid; Tahirid; Timurid; Samanid; Soffarid; Khwarizm; Chagatai; Kara Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia; Karts; Barakzai. Prefixes دار النصرة ـ دار السلطنه ـ بلدة فاخره ـ بلدة ـ مدينة.

الهرار ـ الهرة ـ الهرر — al-Harrar. In East Africa. 9° 20′ N.; 42° 22′ E. Local Kings. Prefix مدينة.

هردوار — Hardwar. In N.W. Provinces, India. 29° 57′ N.; 78° 12′ E. Dehli Emperors. Prefix تيرت.

هزو — Huzu. Fort on the coast opposite to the island of Kish (Yakut). Beni Ommereh (Tiesenhausen).

همذان — Hamadan. Hamazan, in Irak Arabi. 34° 48′ N.; 48° 30′ E. Umayyad; Abbasid; Buwayhid; Saljuk; Mongols of Persia; Jalair; Timurid; Kara Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia; Dulafid. Prefixes بلدة ـ بلدة طيبه.

هند — Hind. On the Indus. ?. Dehli Kings (Leggett).

الهوسم — al-Husam. Canton in mountains behind Tabaristan and Dailim (Yakut). Mongols of Persia (Fraehn).

هيت — Hit. Near Baghdad. 33° 39′ N.; 42° 51′ E. Mongols of Persia.

يارقند — Yarkand. In Turkistan. 38° 25′ N.; 77° 30′ E. Chinese; Turkistan (Markof).

يامور — Yamur. A village near Anbar (Yakut). Khwarizm.

يبنى — Yubni. Yobna, or Jabneh, in Palestine. 31° 51′ N.; 34° 45′ E. Umayyad (Lavoix).

Yajirhan. Uncertain. Idrisid (Lavoix). يجرهان

Yazd. In Farsistan. 32° 3′ N.; 54° 47′ E. Mongols of Persia; Timurid; Chagatai; Atabeg; Ak-Kuyunlid; Shahs of Persia. Prefix دار العباده. يزد

al-Yazidiyah. Shamakhi, in Trans-Caucasia. Abbasid (Lavoix). اليزيدية

Yikishahr. Yeskisher, in Anatolia. 39° 44′ N.; 30° 22′ E. Othmanli. يكيشهر

Yimash Bazar. ?. Saljuk of Rum (Markof). يمش بازار

al-Yamamah. In Arabia. 24° 5′ N.; 47° 10′ E. Abbasid. اليمامة

al-Yaman. Yemen, in S. Arabia. Abbasid. اليمن

Yangi Bazar. Unknown. Mongols of Persia (Markof). ينگي بازار

Yangi Shahr. Shayer, in Turkistan. 41° 55′ N.; 84° 36′ E. Golden Horde. Suffix المحروسة ينگى شهر

TITLES OF MINT TOWNS.

ارض اقدس	مشهد	Most Holy Ground.
اشرف البلاد	احمدشاهی	The Most Noble of Cities.
اقليم	جلالاباد - معظماباد - لکهنوتی - تغلقپور	District.
ام البلاد	بصرة	Mother of Cities.
امام رضا	مشهد	Pleasing Road.
برج انور - برج انورپور	بهرتپور	Place of Glory.
بلد	- بخارا - بنکث - بدخشان - ازاق - اترار - سلطانية - سغناق - سرای - سجلماسة - دهستان - کرمان - قریم - فلمبغ - غزنة - طراز - شاش اوزکند - گلستان - کلستان	City.
بلدة - البلدة - بلدت	- خوارزم - خرفاه - بخارا - اگره - اترار - قریم - فیروزاباد - غزنة - سمرقند - سرای - هراة - معظماباد - لاهور - کرمانشاهان - کتاوا اوزکند - همذان	City.
بلدهٔ طیبه	همذان	Good City.
بلدة فاخرة	هراة - برهانپور	Excellent City.
البلدة الفاخرة	بخارا	The Excellent City.
بلدة المحروسة	فیروزاباد	The Fortified City.
بندر	کلیکوت - دیول - اچه - ابوشهر	A Port.
بندر السلام	اچه	The Port of Peace.
بندر مبارک	سورت	Blessed Port.
تخت‌گاه	دولتاباد	Throne Place.
در تخت‌گاه	دهلی	At the Throne Place.

تغی ـ ثغد	اسفی ?.
تیرت	هردوار Pilgrimage.
جرک	لکهنوتی A Plain.
الجدیدة	حاجی ترخان The New.
جزیرة الکبیر	جاوا The Great Island.
حجور سعد	ایروان Of Happy Protection.
حصن	تعز A Fort.
حضرة ـ	ـ جونپور ـ احسناباد Presence (of the King).
حضرت	ـ فاس ـ سجلماسة ـ سنگانو ـ دیوگیر ـ دهلی معظماباد ـ مراکش ـ مکناسة ـ کتاوا ـ فیروزاباد
حضرت جلال	شادیاباد ـ سنارگانو Presence of Majesty.
الحمرا	غرناطة The White.
خجسته بنیاد	اورنگاباد Of Happy Foundation.
خزانة ـ خزنة	حلب ـ حسناباد Treasury.
خطه	ـ کالپی ـ جونپور ـ پانی پت City, Territory. کشمیر
خطه متبرک	جیپور ـ جونپور Blessed City.
دار الارشد	اردبیل The Seat of Rectitude.
دار الاسلام	بهاولپور ـ دوگام ـ دهلی with The Seat of Islam. مبارک
دار الامان	ملتان ـ کرمان ـ جمون ـ اگره The Seat of Safety.
دار البرکات	ناگپور The Seat of Prosperity.
دار التصور	جودهپور The Formed Place.
دار الجهاد	تته ـ حیدراباد The Seat of War.
دار الخلافه	ـ اکبراباد ـ احمداباد The Seat of the Khalifat. ـ دوگام ـ خوارزم ـ جونپور ـ جودهپور ـ اگره ـ گوالیار ـ علیة ـ طهران ـ شاه جهاناباد ـ دهلی ناصری ـ لکهنو ـ لاهور

دار الخير	اجمير The Seat of Weal.
دار الدولة	كرمانشاهان The Seat of the Empire.
دار السرور	سهارنپور - برهانپور The Seat of the Sovereign.
دار السعادة	زنجان The Seat of Happiness.
دار السلام	دوگام - بغداد The Seat of Peace.
دار السلطنة	اصفهان - احمداباد - طهران - شماخی - خوقند - خوارزم - تبريز - لاهور - كاشغر - كابل - قندهار - قزوين - فتح پور هراة The Seat of the Sultanat.
دار الصفا	خوی The Seat of Pleasure.
دار الظفر	بيجاپور The Seat of Victory.
دار العبادة	يزد The Abode of the Pious.
دار العدل	اگرة The Seat of Justice.
دار العلم	شيراز The Seat of Learning.
دار الفتح	اجين The Seat of Victory.
دار المبارك	خوارزم The Blessed Place.
دار المجيد	جيپور - جودهپور The Glorious Place.
دار المرز	لاهيجان - رشت The Seat of the District.
دار المصور	جونپور The Sculptured Place.
دار الملك	شاديابان - دهلی - خوقند - كابل - طبرستان - شيراز The Seat of the King.
دار المنصور	جودهپور The Beautiful Place.
دار المومنين	كاشان - استراباد The Abode of the Faithful.
دار النصر	فتح اباد The Seat of Victory.
دار النصرة	هراة The Seat of Victory.
الرضا	مشهد The Pleasing.
زينت البلاد	احمداباد The Beauty of Towns.
سلمكذه	اجمير Town of Peace.

شریف	بخارا	Noble.
شق	تیمرة	District.
شهر	سرینگر [کشمیر] - جونپور - تغلیس - ازاق معدن - لکهنوتی	City.
شهر اعظم	مصطفی باد	Great City.
شهر خسرو پناه	اگره	City, the Asylum of Royalty.
شهر الزمان	چنپانیر	City of the Age.
شهر متبرک	جونپور	Blessed City.
شهر معظم	احمدابار	Eminent City.
شهر مکرم	محمدابار - چنپانیر	Noble City.
شهر مهانور	احمدنگر	City of Great Light.
صوبه	اوده	Province.
عرصه	شهرنو - ستگانو - چتگنو	Tract of Land.
عرف ادیپور مفتوحه	محمدابار	Known as Udaipur Conquered.
عرف چانپانیر	محمدابار	Known as Champanir.
عرف دهلی	شیرگڈه	Known as Dehli.
عرف قنوج	شیرگڈه	Known as Kanouj.
عرف محمدابار	کالپی	Known as Muhammadabad.
عرفه ترهت	تغلقپور	Known as Tirhut.
غرب	طرابلس	West.
غز السلام	قیروان	Choosing Peace.
فتح	چنپانیر	Conquest of.
فرخنده بنیاد	حیدرابار	Of Happy Foundation.
فیروزه	حصار	Prosperous.
قبه الاسلام	دیوگیر	Metropolis of Islam.
قصبه	پانی پت	Town.
قصر	دیلم	Citadel.
قطع	بریلی	Passing.
قلع	گوالیار - شیرگڈه - اگره	Fort.

قلعه	النجة - شيرگڈه - ديوگير - اگره	Fort.
قلمرو	جمون	District.
كاله	پونه	?.
الكائى	پشاور	District.
كرسى	ديلم - دمار	Throne.
لطيف	ختن - كاشغر - خوقند	Beautiful.
المبارك	قاهرة	Blessed.
محروسة	- حماة - حلب - بلغار - ازاق - قاهرة - قريم - سراى - سبتة - دمسق - مصر - ماردين - مراكس - قسطنطينة يانكى شهر	Garrisoned City.
مدينة		City. Prefixed to a great number of mint towns.
مدينة الرجال	ترمذ	City of Men.
مدينة محفوظة	سمرقند	Guarded City.
مستقر الخلافه	- اكبراباد - اجمير جودهپور	Resting-place of the Khalifat.
مستقر الملك	- پتنه - اكبراباد عظيم اباد	Resting-place of the Kingdom.
المشرق	سمرقند - اصفهان	The Shining.
معدن	لولو	A Mine.
معدن فضلا	خوارزم	Place of Learned Men.
المعظم	اوردو	The Eminent.
المعمورة	سلطانية	The Flourishing.
مفتوحه	اديپور	Captured.
مقدس	مشهد	Holy.
ملك	چاولستان - تلنگ - اوده	Country.
نكرى - نگرى	- سلاغور - تروهن - ترغكانو - بلى - اچه قيرق - سيك	Country.

ERAS.

The dates on Muhammadan coins are, as a rule, given according to the Hijra Era, but other eras are also used.

Hijra.

The era dates from the flight of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, which took place on the 15th July, 622 A.D. The first day of it corresponds with the 16th July of that year. This era is a purely lunar one of 12 lunations, and to make it accord as nearly as possible with the moon's motion a day is intercalated at the end of 11 of the years in a cycle of 30: thus the mean length of the year is $354\frac{11}{30}$ days. The following is a very simple 'rule of thumb' by Dr. James Burgess for converting dates of the Hijra to the Christian (Julian): "From Hijra date deduct 3 per cent. and add 622 for the date A.D." As each year is shorter than a Christian year it begins earlier in the season than the preceding one. The following Table shows the day of the month of the Christian year upon which each Hijra year begins up to 1325 A.H. It is usual to give as the corresponding year that one in which the greater part of the Hijra year is included; for instance, A.H. 700 began on the 16th September, 1300, and ended on the 5th September, 1301, that is, $3\frac{1}{2}$ months in 1300 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ months in 1301. The latter A.D. year therefore is the corresponding one, unless, of course, one of the early months of the Hijra year is in question. Dr. Forbes gives this rule for working out the corresponding date: "Express the Muhammadan date in years and decimals of years; multiply by ·970225; to the product add 621·54, and the sum will be the precise period of the Christian Era." Another rule is that given by Soret: "Date of Hijra multiplied by 97, to the product add 621·84, separating by a decimal point the last two ciphers of the product."

Example:—1st day of 700 A.H. $700 \times 97 = 67900$. $67900 + 621{\cdot}84 = 1300{\cdot}84$, that is, 1300 and ·84 of the year, which corresponds with the middle of September.

Commonly there is no indication on the coins of the date being the Hijra one, but it is occasionally so stated, as بالهجرة - هجرة - هجرة قدسى - هجرة النبى - سنة هجرة. On two coins of Mongols of Persia, which bear also the Khanian date, the word هلالية, lunar, is added to distinguish the date in that way from the Khanian, which was a solar era.

Tipu Sultan, of Maisur, in the year 1201 A.H., i.e. the fifth year of his reign, instituted a new era for use in his kingdom, dating from the birth of Muhammad مولودى محمد, instead of from the year of the flight. The years were Luni-Solar. The date of the birth of the Prophet is generally given as 570 A.D., but it is not certain whether Tipu counted from that time or about a year later, as was held by some to be correct. On a coin of the fourth year of his reign the date is given سنة هجرى ١٢٠٠, and on one of the fifth year of his reign the date is written ٥١٢١, that is, 1215 of the new era and in the new way of arranging the ciphers (see p. 7). The difference of but 14 years between the dates according to the two eras, although the period between the birth and the flight of the Prophet was some 52 years, is to be accounted for by the Muludi years being longer, luni-solar, than the Hijra, lunar, ones.

Khanian.

The Khanian Era was established by Ilkhan Ghazan Mahmud on 1st Rajab, A.H. 701, but it is not found upon coins until the time of his nephew, Abu Said, some 33 years later, and on the coins of one or two of Abu's successors. The era was a solar one, and is written الخانية. There is no difficulty in computing the corresponding year in the Hijra and Christian Eras, for the year 1 of Khanian is 701 A.H. and 1301 A.D.

Christian.

Dates in the Christian Era are found on coins of Native States of India, E.I. Company, and Straits Settlements, also on some Christian Syrian coins in Arabic characters. It is usually indicated سنة عيسوى or عيسوى only, but on one of the Syrian it is put as سنة المتجسّد المسيح, year of the Incarnation of the Messiah.

Ilahi.

The Tarikh Ilahi was established by the Emperor Akbar in the 30th year of his reign (A.H. 992), and began with his reign on 5th Rabi al-Sani, A.H. 963, or 19th February, 1556 A.D. The months and days are Solar, without any intercalations. The names of the months and days are the same as the old Persian ones. The months have from 29 to 30 days; there are no weeks, but each day of the month is distinguished by a different name.

The era was used by Akbar, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan, often together with the Hijra date. It is written on the coins الهى.

Samvat.

The Samvat or Era of Vikramaditya began at B.C. 57. It is luni-solar with intercalation. To convert Samvat into Christian years it is necessary only to subtract 57 from the date. The era is used on coins of some of the Native States of India, generally, when the legend is in the Arabic character, with the Hijra date also. It is written سمبت.

The Spanish.

The Spanish, called also the Era of the Cæsars, is reckoned from 1st January, B.C. 38, being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It is found on a bilingual coin of Alphonse VIII of Spain, and there called الصفر.

CYCLE YEARS.

Sultan Tipu, of Mysore, in the first or second year of his reign, adopted, in addition to the Hijra dates, the Hindu cycle of sixty years, each distinguished by a particular name, which was in use in his dominions and known as the Tamil Brihaspate Cycle. But instead of the original names of the respective years, he gave them new ones made up of letters which by the Abjad system would denote the number of the year in the cycle. The second year of Tipu's reign, A.D. 1783-84, was the 38th of the current cycle, which began in A.D. 1747. That year he named ازل (1 + 7 + 30), the next year جلو (3 + 30 + 6), and the next دلو (4 + 30 + 6), and these three names preceded by the word سال year are found upon coins of the Sultan of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years of his reign, and dated ١١٩٨, ١١٩٩, ١٢٠٠ Hijra respectively. When, however, in the 5th year of his reign Tipu altered his era from the Hijra to the Muludi (see p. 204), and replaced the Abjad system by the Abtas (see p. 116), he gave other names to the years which would indicate the number of the year in the cycle according to the latter system, and these we find on his coins from his fifth regnal year, such as شا (40 + 1), سارا (30 + 1 + 10 + 1), etc.

The names احد and احمد were given arbitrarily, in both systems, to the first and second years, because no words sufficiently short could be assigned to them to express 'one' and 'two.'

Cycle Year.	Abjad.	Abtas.	Cycle Year.	Abjad.	Abtas.	Cycle Year.	Abjad.	Abtas.
1	احد	احد	21	طیب	بارد	41	ما	شا
2	احمد	احمد	22	طایب	چرخ	42	کبک	سارا
3	اب	اب	23	یوز	خراج	43	جم	سراب
4	ابا	ابا	24	کد	تاز	44	جام	شتا
5	بیا	باب	25	حاوی	خرد	45	ادم	زبرجد
6	بجا	تاب	26	کبد	بدرتاب	46	ولی	سحر
7	ابد	تابا	27	اکاه	درتاج	47	والی	ساحر
8	اباد	بجا	28	وحید	دادار	48	کوکب	راسخ
9	جاه	تاج	29	یاحی	زاد	49	کواکب	شاد
10	اوج	تابت	30	کی	زر	50	یم	حراست
11	حج	ابد	31	کیا	زار	51	دوام	ساز
12	جهد	اداب	32	کبود	بزر	52	حمد	شاداب
13	جهاد	بار	33	ابل	زراب	53	حامد	بارش
14	وجه	حاجب	34	دل	ستا	54	جان	رستار
15	یاد	جر	35	دال	زرتاب	55	ادن	بشتر
16	زهد	رجا	36	جبال	رب‌تار	56	همای	بشارت
17	جوزاه	حار	37	زکی	سخ	57	مجید	شارح
18	حی	در	38	ازل	سخا	58	کحل	رشد
19	واهد	دار	39	جلو	دراز	59	جهان	صباح
20	بدوح	راحت	40	دلو	بسد	60	مجیز	ارشاد

DATES.

Ordinarily the date of striking of the coin is preceded by the word سنة year, sometimes فی سنة in the year, but there are some variations from this. Some Samanid coins have بسنة of the year, some Dehli and others سنة هجرة, Turkistan سنة من هجرة النبی year in the Hijra of the Prophet, Bhopal سنة هجری قدسی year of the holy Hijra. The word عام, year, is used instead of سنة on some Spanish and African coins. When the Christian date is given the form is سنة عیسوی, when the Samvat سمبت.

On some coins the phrase فی شهور سنة, in the months of the year, is used; on some others the name of the month of issue is stated, فی شهر in the month, followed by the name of the month of the Hijra year. When the Ilahi year is given on the coins of Akbar and his successors the month of the old Persian calendar is employed with the Persian word ماه month, as الهی ماه ابان, Ilahi month Aban. Very rarely the day of the month is added by a cipher, or in words as in the following legend on a coin of a Governor of Bengal, فی التاریخ العشرین من شهر الربیع الاخر سنة عشرین و ستمایة, on the date the twentieth of the month Rabi al-Akhir of the year six hundred and twenty; and on one of Tipu Sultan, سیوم بهاری سال شا, the third of (month) Bahari of the (cycle) year Sha.

Names of the Months.

	Hijra.		Old Persian.
1.	محرّم	1.	فروردین
2.	صفر	2.	اردی بهشت
3.	ربیع الاوّل	3.	خرداد
4.	ربیع الاخر [or الثانی]	4.	تیر
5.	جمادی الاوّل	5.	مرداد
6.	جمادی الاخر [or الثانی]	6.	شهریر- شهریور
7.	رجب	7.	مهر

	Hijra.		Old Persian.
8.	شعبان	8.	ابان
9.	شوّال	9.	اذر
10.	رمضان	10.	دی
11.	ذو القعدة	11.	بهمن
12.	ذو الحجة	12.	اسپندارمذ

Tipu Sultan, on giving to the cycle years new names, which should denote the numerical order in which they stand in the cycle (see p. 206), treated the months of which the year consists in a similar way, but instead of the whole name being taken to express the number in Abjad the initial letter only was made to do so. Afterwards, with the change from the Abjad to the Abtas, it was again necessary to alter the names to suit the latter system. Only one or two of the months have been noted as being on Tipu's coins, but more may be found, and therefore the names are here given.

Names of the Twelve Months in Abjad and Abtas.

No. of Month.	Abjad.	Abtas.	No. of Month.	Abjad.	Abtas.	No. of Month.	Abjad.	Abtas.
1	احمدی	احمدی	5	هاشمی	جعفری	9	طلوعی	ذاکری
2	بهاری	بهاری	6	واسعی	حیدری	10	یوسفی	رحمانی
3	جعفری	تقی	7	زبرجدی	خسروی	11	ایزدی	رازی
4	دارائی	ثمری	8	حیدری	دینی	12	بیاضی	ربانی

The numbers of the 11th and 12th month are made by using the first two letters of the name, and in the Abjad the letters ا (1) and ب (2) are on the right of the letter ي (10), as is usual in writing in ciphers the numbers ١١ and ١٢, whilst in the Abtas the units ا and ب are on the left of the decimal ر, that is, in the order in which the ciphers were placed, ١١ and ٢١, in Tipu Sultan's system (see p. 7).

REGNAL YEARS.

The year of the reign of the ruler is also usually noted on the coins of the Moghul emperors of Dehli, Afghanistan, Native States of India, Othmanli, and some other series of modern times, but not on the old Arabic.

It is, as a rule, on the other face of the coin to that on which the date is, and in ciphers, except for the first year, which is often written احد. جلوس, accession or enthronement, is the word used to express regnal year, with or without سنة before it. The phrase سنة جلوس ميمنت مانوس, in the year of his reign of tranquil prosperity, adopted for Aurangzib, has been a favourite one ever since in the East.

The regnal year is of the same length as the Hijra lunar one, and consequently, beginning each year on the enthronement anniversary, does not change its number on the same day as the latter does, unless, of course, the enthronement was on 1st of Muharram, and so apparent discrepancies occur; for instance, Jahangir was proclaimed Emperor in Jumada, 1014; one half, therefore, of his issue of the regnal year 1 was in 1014 and one half in 1015. But there are many real discrepancies owing to carelessness of the mint masters or die engravers. In the time of Jahangir and Shah Jahan, when the solar year of Akbar's Ilahi Era was being again replaced by the Hijra, there was some confusion, and mistakes were made. The E.I. Company in 1793, in trying to establish a standard currency, ordered that all the rupees coined for Bengal should for the future bear the impression of the rupee of the 19th year of Shah Alam's reign; thus, the سنة ١٩ was retained on the obverse of the Sicca or 19 San rupee of Murshidabad, whatever the Hijra year might be on the reverse,

until 1835. In a similar way سنة ٣٦ was put on the E.I.C. Farukhabad and Surat coins of the Shah Alam pattern, irrespective of the date of issue, from 1805 to 1835.

On some coins of Indian Native States, of the pattern of the Shah Alam rupee, is a جلوس year cipher which is not that of the Dehli Emperor, but that of the Rajah of the State, although his name is not given upon the piece.

On the Othmanli coinage since the beginning of the reign of Abd al-Hamid, A.H. 1187, only the date of the year of the Sultan's accession is given throughout the reign, with a cipher, usually above the area of the reverse, indicating the regnal year. It is necessary, therefore, to add the number of the regnal year to the date in order to arrive at the year in which any piece was struck; e.g., all the coins of Mahmud II bear the Hijra date 1223, although he reigned 32 years, and some of them were struck as late as 1254, as is shown by their bearing the regnal year 32.

TABLE OF HIJRA AND CHRISTIAN YEARS.

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
1	622	Jy. 16	19	640	Ja. 2	37	657	Jn. 19
2	623	Jy. 5	20	640	D. 21	38	658	Jn. 9
3	624	Jn. 24	21	641	D. 10	39	659	My. 29
4	625	Jn. 13	22	642	N. 30	40	660	My. 17
5	626	Jn. 2	23	643	N. 19	41	661	My. 7
6	627	My. 23	24	644	N. 7	42	662	Ap. 26
7	628	My. 11	25	645	O. 28	43	663	Ap. 15
8	629	My. 1	26	646	O. 17	44	664	Ap. 4
9	630	Ap. 20	27	647	O. 7	45	665	Mr. 24
10	631	Ap. 9	28	648	S. 25	46	666	Mr. 13
11	632	Mr. 29	29	649	S. 14	47	667	Mr. 3
12	633	Mr. 18	30	650	S. 4	48	668	F. 20
13	634	Mr. 7	31	651	Ag. 24	49	669	F. 9
14	635	F. 25	32	652	Ag. 12	50	670	Ja. 29
15	636	F. 14	33	653	Ag. 2	51	671	Ja. 18
16	637	F. 2	34	654	Jy. 27	52	672	Ja. 8
17	638	Ja. 23	35	655	Jy. 11	53	672	D. 27
18	639	Ja. 12	36	656	Jn. 30	54	673	D. 16

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
55	674	D. 6	77	696	Ap. 10	99	717	Ag. 14
56	675	N. 25	78	697	Mr. 30	100	718	Ag. 3
57	676	N. 14	79	698	Mr. 20	101	719	Jy. 24
58	677	N. 3	80	699	Mr. 9	102	720	Jy. 12
59	678	O. 23	81	700	F. 26	103	721	Jy. 1
60	679	O. 13	82	701	F. 15	104	722	Jn. 21
61	680	O. 1	83	702	F. 4	105	723	Jn. 10
62	681	S. 20	84	703	Ja. 24	106	724	My.29
63	682	S. 10	85	704	Ja. 14	107	725	My.19
64	683	Ag. 30	86	705	Ja. 2	108	726	My. 8
65	684	Ag. 18	87	705	D. 23	109	727	Ap. 28
66	685	Ag. 8	88	706	D. 12	110	728	Ap. 16
67	686	Jy. 28	89	707	D. 1	111	729	Ap. 5
68	687	Jy. 18	90	708	N. 20	112	730	Mr. 26
69	688	Jy. 6	91	709	N. 9	113	731	Mr. 15
70	689	Jn. 25	92	710	O. 29	114	732	Mr. 3
71	690	Jn. 15	93	711	O. 19	115	733	F. 21
72	691	Jn. 4	94	712	O. 7	116	734	F. 10
73	692	My.23	95	713	S. 26	117	735	Ja. 31
74	693	My.13	96	714	S. 16	118	736	Ja. 20
75	694	My. 2	97	715	S. 5	119	737	Ja. 8
76	695	Ap. 21	98	716	Ag. 25	120	737	D. 29

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
121	738	D. 18	143	760	Ap. 22	165	781	Ag. 26
122	739	D. 7	144	761	Ap. 11	166	782	Ag. 15
123	740	N. 26	145	762	Ap. 1	167	783	Ag. 5
124	741	N. 15	146	763	Mr. 21	168	784	Jy. 24
125	742	N. 4	147	764	Mr. 10	169	785	Jy. 14
126	743	O. 25	148	765	F. 27	170	786	Jy. 3
127	744	O. 13	149	766	F. 16	171	787	Jn. 22
128	745	O. 3	150	767	F. 6	172	788	Jn. 11
129	746	S. 22	151	768	Ja. 26	173	789	My. 31
130	747	S. 11	152	769	Ja. 14	174	790	My. 20
131	748	Ag. 31	153	770	Ja. 4	175	791	My. 10
132	749	Ag. 20	154	770	D. 24	176	792	Ap. 28
133	750	Ag. 9	155	771	D. 13	177	793	Ap. 18
134	751	Jy. 30	156	772	D. 2	178	794	Ap. 7
135	752	Jy. 18	157	773	N. 21	179	795	Mr. 27
136	753	Jy. 7	158	774	N. 11	180	796	Mr. 16
137	754	Jn. 27	159	775	O. 31	181	797	Mr. 5
138	755	Jn. 16	160	776	O. 19	182	798	F. 22
139	756	Jn. 5	161	777	O. 9	183	799	F. 12
140	757	My. 25	162	778	S. 28	184	800	F. 1
141	758	My. 14	163	779	S. 17	185	801	Ja. 20
142	759	My. 4	164	780	S. 6	186	802	Ja. 10

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
187	802	D. 30	209	824	My. 4	231	845	S. 7
188	803	D. 20	210	825	Ap. 24	232	846	Ag. 28
189	804	D. 8	211	826	Ap. 13	233	847	Ag. 17
190	805	N. 27	212	827	Ap. 2	234	848	Ag. 5
191	806	N. 17	213	828	Mr. 22	235	849	Jy. 26
192	807	N. 6	214	829	Mr. 11	236	850	Jy. 15
193	808	O. 25	215	830	F. 28	237	851	Jy. 5
194	809	O. 15	216	831	F. 18	238	852	Jn. 23
195	810	O. 4	217	832	F. 7	239	853	Jn. 12
196	811	S. 23	218	833	Ja. 27	240	854	Jn. 2
197	812	S. 12	219	834	Ja. 16	241	855	My. 22
198	813	S. 1	220	835	Ja. 5	242	856	My. 10
199	814	Ag. 22	221	835	D. 26	243	857	Ap. 30
200	815	Ag. 11	222	836	D. 14	244	858	Ap. 19
201	816	Jy. 30	223	837	D. 3	245	859	Ap. 8
202	817	Jy. 20	224	838	N. 23	246	860	Mr. 28
203	818	Jy. 9	225	839	N. 12	247	861	Mr. 17
204	819	Jn. 28	226	840	O. 31	248	862	Mr. 7
205	820	Jn. 17	227	841	O. 21	249	863	F. 24
206	821	Jn. 6	228	842	O. 10	250	864	F. 13
207	822	My. 27	229	843	S. 30	251	865	F. 2
208	823	My. 16	230	844	S. 18	252	866	Ja. 22

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
253	867	Ja. 11	275	888	My. 16	297	909	S. 20
254	868	Ja. 1	276	889	My. 6	298	910	S. 9
255	868	D. 20	277	890	Ap. 25	299	911	Ag. 29
256	869	D. 9	278	891	Ap. 15	300	912	Ag. 18
257	870	N. 29	279	892	Ap. 3	301	913	Ag. 7
258	871	N. 18	280	893	Mr. 23	302	914	Jy. 27
259	872	N. 7	281	894	Mr. 13	303	915	Jy. 17
260	873	O. 7	282	895	Mr. 2	304	916	Jy. 5
261	874	O. 16	283	896	F. 19	305	917	Jn. 24
262	875	O. 6	284	897	F. 8	306	918	Jn. 14
263	876	S. 24	285	898	Ja. 28	307	919	Jn. 3
264	877	S. 13	286	899	Ja. 17	308	920	My. 23
265	878	S. 3	287	900	Ja. 7	309	921	My. 12
266	879	Ag. 23	288	900	D. 26	310	922	My. 1
267	880	Ag. 12	289	901	D. 16	311	923	Ap. 21
268	881	Ag. 1	290	902	D. 5	312	924	Ap. 9
269	882	Jy. 21	291	903	N. 24	313	925	Mr. 29
270	883	Jy. 11	292	904	N. 13	314	926	Mr. 19
271	884	Jn. 29	293	905	N. 2	315	927	Mr. 8
272	885	Jn. 18	294	906	O. 22	316	928	F. 25
273	886	Jn. 8	295	907	O. 12	317	929	F. 14
274	887	My. 28	296	908	S. 30	318	930	F. 3

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
319	931	Ja. 24	341	952	My.29	363	973	O. 2
320	932	Ja. 13	342	953	My.18	364	974	S. 21
321	933	Ja. 1	343	954	My. 7	365	975	S. 10
322	933	D. 22	344	955	Ap. 27	366	976	Ag.30
323	934	D. 11	345	956	Ap. 15	367	977	Ag. 19
324	935	N. 30	346	957	Ap. 4	368	978	Ag. 9
325	936	N. 19	347	958	Mr. 25	369	979	Jy. 29
326	937	N. 8	348	959	Mr. 14	370	980	Jy. 17
327	938	O. 29	349	960	Mr. 3	371	981	Jy. 7
328	939	O. 18	350	961	F. 20	372	982	Jn. 26
329	940	O. 6	351	962	F. 9	373	983	Jn. 15
330	941	S. 26	352	963	Ja. 30	374	984	Jn. 4
331	942	S. 15	353	964	Ja. 19	375	985	My.24
332	943	S. 4	354	965	Ja. 7	376	986	My.13
333	944	Ag. 24	355	965	D. 28	377	987	My. 3
334	945	Ag.13	356	966	D. 17	378	988	Ap.21
335	946	Ag. 2	357	967	D. 7	379	989	Ap.11
336	947	Jy. 23	358	968	N. 25	380	990	Mr.31
337	948	Jy. 11	359	969	N. 14	381	991	Mr.20
338	949	Jy. 1	360	970	N. 4	382	992	Mr. 9
339	950	Jn. 20	361	971	O. 24	383	993	F. 26
340	951	Jn. 9	362	972	O. 12	384	994	F. 15

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
385	995	F. 5	407	1016	Jn. 10	429	1037	O. 14
386	996	Ja. 25	408	1017	My. 30	430	1038	O. 3
387	997	Ja. 14	409	1018	My. 20	431	1039	S. 23
388	998	Ja. 3	410	1019	My. 9	432	1040	S. 11
389	998	D. 23	411	1020	Ap. 27	433	1041	Ag. 31
390	999	D. 13	412	1021	Ap. 17	434	1042	Ag. 21
391	1000	D. 1	413	1022	Ap. 6	435	1043	Ag. 10
392	1001	N. 20	414	1023	Mr. 26	436	1044	Jy. 29
393	1002	N. 10	415	1024	Mr. 15	437	1045	Jy. 19
394	1003	O. 30	416	1025	Mr. 4	438	1046	Jy. 8
395	1004	O. 18	417	1026	F. 22	439	1047	Jn. 28
396	1005	O. 8	418	1027	F. 11	440	1048	Jn. 16
397	1006	S. 27	419	1028	Ja. 31	441	1049	Jn. 5
398	1007	S. 17	420	1029	Ja. 20	442	1050	My. 26
399	1008	S. 5	421	1030	Ja. 9	443	1051	My. 15
400	1009	Ag. 25	422	1030	D. 29	444	1052	My. 3
401	1010	Ag. 15	423	1031	D. 19	445	1053	Ap. 23
402	1011	Ag. 4	424	1032	D. 7	446	1054	Ap. 12
403	1012	Jy. 23	425	1033	N. 26	447	1055	Ap. 2
404	1013	Jy. 13	426	1034	N. 16	448	1056	Mr. 21
405	1014	Jy. 2	427	1035	N. 5	449	1057	Mr. 10
406	1015	Jn. 21	428	1036	O. 25	450	1058	F. 28

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
451	1059	F. 17	473	1080	Jn. 22	495	1101	O. 26
452	1060	F. 6	474	1081	Jn. 11	496	1102	O. 15
453	1061	Ja. 26	475	1082	Jn. 1	497	1103	O. 5
454	1062	Ja. 15	476	1083	My. 21	498	1104	S. 23
455	1063	Ja. 4	477	1084	My. 10	499	1105	S. 13
456	1063	D. 25	478	1085	Ap. 29	500	1106	S. 2
457	1064	D. 13	479	1086	Ap. 18	501	1107	Ag. 22
458	1065	D. 3	480	1087	Ap. 8	502	1108	Ag. 11
459	1066	N. 22	481	1088	Mr. 27	503	1109	Jy. 31
460	1067	N. 11	482	1089	Mr. 16	504	1110	Jy. 20
461	1068	O. 31	483	1090	Mr. 6	505	1111	Jy. 10
462	1069	O. 20	484	1091	F. 23	506	1112	Jn. 28
463	1070	O. 9	485	1092	F. 12	507	1113	Jn. 18
464	1071	S. 29	486	1093	F. 1	508	1114	Jn. 7
465	1072	S. 17	487	1094	Ja. 21	509	1115	My. 27
466	1073	S. 6	488	1095	Ja. 11	510	1116	My. 16
467	1074	Ag. 27	489	1095	D. 31	511	1117	My. 5
468	1075	Ag. 16	490	1096	D. 19	512	1118	Ap. 24
469	1076	Ag. 5	491	1097	D. 9	513	1119	Ap. 14
470	1077	Jy. 25	492	1098	N. 28	514	1120	Ap. 2
471	1078	Jy. 14	493	1099	N. 17	515	1121	Mr. 22
472	1079	Jy. 4	494	1100	N. 6	516	1122	Mr. 12

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
517	1123	Mr. 1	539	1144	Jy. 4	561	1165	N. 7
518	1124	F. 19	540	1145	Jn. 24	562	1166	O. 28
519	1125	F. 7	541	1146	Jn. 13	563	1167	O. 17
520	1126	Ja. 27	542	1147	Jn. 2	564	1168	O. 5
521	1127	Ja. 17	543	1148	My.22	565	1169	S. 25
522	1128	Ja. 6	544	1149	My.11	566	1170	S. 14
523	1128	D. 25	545	1150	Ap. 30	567	1171	S. 4
524	1129	D. 15	546	1151	Ap. 20	568	1172	Ag. 23
525	1130	D. 4	547	1152	Ap. 8	569	1173	Ag. 12
526	1131	N. 23	548	1153	Mr. 29	570	1174	Ag. 2
527	1132	N. 12	549	1154	Mr. 18	571	1175	Jy. 22
528	1133	N. 1	550	1155	Mr. 7	572	1176	Jy. 10
529	1134	O. 22	551	1156	F. 25	573	1177	Jn. 30
530	1135	O. 11	552	1157	F. 13	574	1178	Jn. 19
531	1136	S. 29	553	1158	F. 2	575	1179	Jn. 8
532	1137	S. 19	554	1159	Ja. 23	576	1180	My.28
533	1138	S. 8	555	1160	Ja. 12	577	1181	My.17
534	1139	Ag. 28	556	1160	D. 31	578	1182	My. 7
535	1140	Ag. 17	557	1161	D. 21	579	1183	Ap. 26
536	1141	Ag. 6	558	1162	D. 10	580	1184	Ap. 14
537	1142	Jy. 27	559	1163	N. 30	581	1185	Ap. 4
538	1143	Jy. 16	560	1164	N. 18	582	1186	Mr. 24

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
583	1187	Mr. 13	605	1208	Jy. 16	627	1229	N. 20
584	1188	Mr. 2	606	1209	Jy. 6	628	1230	N. 9
585	1189	F. 19	607	1210	Jn. 25	629	1231	O. 29
586	1190	F. 8	608	1211	Jn. 15	630	1232	O. 18
587	1191	Ja. 29	609	1212	Jn. 3	631	1233	O. .7
588	1192	Ja. 18	610	1213	My.23	632	1234	S. 26
589	1193	Ja. 7	611	1214	My.13	633	1235	S. 16
590	1193	D. 27	612	1215	My. 2	634	1236	S. 4
591	1194	D. 16	613	1216	Ap. 20	635	1237	Ag. 24
592	1195	D. 6	614	1217	Ap. 10	636	1238	Ag. 14
593	1196	N. 24	615	1218	Mr. 30	637	1239	Ag. 3
594	1197	N. 13	616	1219	Mr. 19	638	1240	Jy. 23
595	1198	N. 3	617	1220	Mr. 8	639	1241	Jy. 12
596	1199	O. 23	618	1221	F. 25	640	1242	Jy. 1
597	1200	O. 12	619	1222	F. 15	641	1243	Jn. 21
598	1201	O. 1	620	1223	F. 4	642	1244	Jn. 9
599	1202	S. 20	621	1224	Ja. 24	643	1245	My.29
600	1203	S. 10	622	1225	Ja. 13	644	1246	My.19
601	1204	Ag. 29	623	1226	Ja. 2	645	1247	My. 8
602	1205	Ag. 18	624	1226	D. 22	646	1248	Ap. 26
603	1206	Ag. 8	625	1227	D. 12	647	1249	Ap. 16
604	1207	Jy. 28	626	1228	N. 30	648	1250	Ap. 5

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
649	1251	Mr. 26	671	1272	Jy. 29	693	1293	D. 2
650	1252	Mr. 14	672	1273	Jy. 18	694	1294	N. 21
651	1253	Mr. 3	673	1274	Jy. 7	695	1295	N. 10
652	1254	F. 21	674	1275	Jn. 27	696	1296	O. 30
653	1255	F. 10	675	1276	Jn. 15	697	1297	O. 19
654	1256	Ja. 30	676	1277	Jn. 4	698	1298	O. 9
655	1257	Ja. 19	677	1278	My.25	699	1299	S. 28
656	1258	Ja. 8	678	1279	My.14	700	1300	S. 16
657	1258	D. 29	679	1280	My. 3	701	1301	S. 6
658	1259	D. 18	680	1281	Ap. 22	702	1302	Ag. 26
659	1260	D. 6	681	1282	Ap. 11	703	1303	Ag. 15
660	1261	N. 26	682	1283	Ap. 1	704	1304	Ag. 4
661	1262	N. 15	683	1284	Mr. 20	705	1305	Jy. 24
662	1263	N. 4	684	1285	Mr. 9	706	1306	Jy. 13
663	1264	O. 24	685	1286	F. 27	707	1307	Jy. 3
664	1265	O. 13	686	1287	F. 16	708	1308	Jn. 21
665	1266	O. 2	687	1288	F. 6	709	1309	Jn. 11
666	1267	S. 22	688	1289	Ja. 25	710	1310	My.31
667	1268	S. 10	689	1290	Ja. 14	711	1311	My.20
668	1269	Ag. 31	690	1291	Ja. 4	712	1312	My. 9
669	1270	Ag. 20	691	1291	D. 24	713	1313	Ap. 28
670	1271	Ag. 9	692	1292	D. 12	714	1314	Ap. 17

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
715	1315	Ap. 7	737	1336	Ag. 10	759	1357	D. 14
716	1316	Mr. 26	738	1337	Jy. 30	760	1358	D. 3
717	1317	Mr. 16	739	1338	Jy. 20	761	1359	N. 23
718	1318	Mr. 5	740	1339	Jy. 9	762	1360	N. 11
719	1319	F. 22	741	1340	Jn. 27	763	1361	O. 31
720	1320	F. 12	742	1341	Jn. 17	764	1362	O. 21
721	1321	Ja. 31	743	1342	Jn. 6	765	1363	O. 10
722	1322	Ja. 20	744	1343	My.26	766	1364	S. 28
723	1323	Ja. 10	745	1344	My.15	767	1365	S. 18
724	1323	D. 30	746	1345	My. 4	768	1366	S. 7
725	1324	D. 18	747	1346	Ap. 24	769	1367	Ag. 28
726	1325	D. 8	748	1347	Ap. 13	770	1368	Ag. 16
727	1326	N. 27	749	1348	Ap. 1	771	1369	Ag. 5
728	1327	N. 17	750	1349	Mr. 22	772	1370	Jy. 26
729	1328	N. 5	751	1350	Mr. 11	773	1371	Jy. 15
730	1329	O. 25	752	1351	F. 28	774	1372	Jy. 3
731	1330	O. 15	753	1352	F. 18	775	1373	Jn. 23
732	1331	O. 4	754	1353	F. 6	776	1374	Jn. 12
733	1332	S. 22	755	1354	Ja. 26	777	1375	Jn. 2
734	1333	S. 12	756	1355	Ja. 16	778	1376	My.21
735	1334	S. 1	757	1356	Ja. 5	779	1377	My.10
736	1335	Ag. 21	758	1356	D. 25	780	1378	Ap. 30

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
781	1379	Ap. 19	803	1400	Ag. 22	825	1421	D. 26
782	1380	Ap. 7	804	1401	Ag. 11	826	1422	D. 15
783	1381	Mr. 28	805	1402	Ag. 1	827	1423	D. 5
784	1382	Mr. 17	806	1403	Jy. 21	828	1424	N. 23
785	1383	Mr. 6	807	1404	Jy. 10	829	1425	N. 13
786	1384	F. 24	808	1405	Jn. 29	830	1426	N. 2
787	1385	F. 12	809	1406	Jn. 18	831	1427	O. 22
788	1386	F. 2	810	1407	Jn. 8	832	1428	O. 11
789	1387	Ja. 22	811	1408	My.27	833	1429	S. 30
790	1388	Ja. 11	812	1409	My.16	834	1430	S. 19
791	1388	D. 31	813	1410	My. 6	835	1431	S. 9
792	1389	D. 20	814	1411	Ap. 25	836	1432	Ag. 28
793	1390	D. 9	815	1412	Ap. 13	837	1433	Ag. 18
794	1391	N. 29	816	1413	Ap. 3	838	1434	Ag. 7
795	1392	N. 17	817	1414	Mr. 23	839	1435	Jy. 27
796	1393	N. 6	818	1415	Mr. 13	840	1436	Jy. 16
797	1394	O. 27	819	1416	Mr. 1	841	1437	Jy. 5
798	1395	O. 16	820	1417	F. 18	842	1438	Jn. 24
799	1396	O. 5	821	1418	F. 8	843	1439	Jn. 14
800	1397	S. 24	822	1419	Ja. 28	844	1440	Jn. 2
801	1398	S. 13	823	1420	Ja. 17	845	1441	My.22
802	1399	S. 3	824	1421	Ja. 6	846	1442	My.12

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month nd Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
847	1443	My. 1	869	1464	S. 3	891	1486	Ja. 7
848	1444	Ap. 20	870	1465	Ag. 24	892	1486	D. 28
849	1445	Ap. 9	871	1466	Ag. 13	893	1487	D. 17
850	1446	Mr. 29	872	1467	Ag. 2	894	1488	D. 5
851	1447	Mr. 19	873	1468	Jy. 22	895	1489	N. 25
852	1448	Mr. 7	874	1469	Jy. 11	896	1490	N. 14
853	1449	F. 24	875	1470	Jn. 30	897	1491	N. 4
854	1450	F. 14	876	1471	Jn. 20	898	1492	O. 23
855	1451	F. 3	877	1472	Jn. 8	899	1493	O. 12
856	1452	Ja. 23	878	1473	My.29	900	1494	O. 2
857	1453	Ja. 12	879	1474	My.18	901	1495	S. 21
858	1454	Ja. 1	880	1475	My. 7	902	1496	S. 9
859	1454	D. 22	881	1476	Ap. 26	903	1497	Ag. 30
860	1455	D. 11	882	1477	Ap. 15	904	1498	Ag. 19
861	1456	N. 29	883	1478	Ap. 4	905	1499	Ag. 8
862	1457	N. 19	884	1479	Mr. 25	906	1500	Jy. 28
863	1458	N. 8	885	1480	Mr. 13	907	1501	Jy. 17
864	1459	O. 28	886	1481	Mr. 2	908	1502	Jy. 7
865	1460	O. 17	887	1482	F. 20	909	1503	Jn. 26
866	1461	O. 6	888	1483	F. 9	910	1504	Jn. 14
867	1462	S. 26	889	1484	Ja. 30	911	1505	Jn. 4
868	1463	S. 15	890	1485	Ja. 18	912	1506	My.24

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
913	1507	My. 13	935	1528	S. 15	957	1550	Ja. 20
914	1508	My. 2	936	1529	S. 5	958	1551	Ja. 9
915	1509	Ap. 21	937	1530	Ag. 25	959	1551	D. 29
916	1510	Ap. 10	938	1531	Ag. 15	960	1552	D. 18
917	1511	Mr. 31	939	1532	Ag. 3	961	1553	D. 7
918	1512	Mr. 19	940	1533	Jy. 23	962	1554	N. 26
919	1513	Mr. 9	941	1534	Jy. 13	963	1555	N. 16
920	1514	F. 26	942	1535	Jy. 2	964	1556	N. 4
921	1515	F. 15	943	1536	Jn. 20	965	1557	O. 24
922	1516	F. 5	944	1537	Jn. 10	966	1558	O. 14
923	1517	Ja. 24	945	1538	My. 30	967	1559	O. 3
924	1518	Ja. 13	946	1539	My. 19	968	1560	S. 22
925	1519	Ja. 3	947	1540	My. 8	969	1561	S. 11
926	1519	D. 23	948	1541	Ap. 27	970	1562	Ag. 31
927	1520	D. 12	949	1542	Ap. 17	971	1563	Ag. 21
928	1521	D. 1	950	1543	Ap. 6	972	1564	Ag. 9
929	1522	N. 20	951	1544	Mr. 25	973	1565	Jy. 29
930	1523	N. 10	952	1545	Mr. 15	974	1566	Jy. 19
931	1524	O. 29	953	1546	Mr. 4	975	1567	Jy. 8
932	1525	O. 18	954	1547	F. 21	976	1568	Jn. 26
933	1526	O. 8	955	1548	F. 11	977	1569	Jn. 16
934	1527	S. 27	956	1549	Ja. 30	978	1570	Jn. 5

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
979	1571	My.26	1001	1592	O. 8	1023	1614	F. 11
980	1572	My.14	1002	1593	S. 27	1024	1615	Ja. 31
981	1573	My. 3	1003	1594	S. 16	1025	1616	Ja. 20
982	1574	Ap. 23	1004	1595	S. 6	1026	1617	Ja. 9
983	1575	Ap. 12	1005	1596	Ag. 25	1027	1617	D. 29
984	1576	Mr. 31	1006	1597	Ag. 14	1028	1618	D. 19
985	1577	Mr. 21	1007	1598	Ag. 4	1029	1619	D. 8
986	1578	Mr. 10	1008	1599	Jy. 24	1030	1620	N. 26
987	1579	F. 28	1009	1600	Jy. 13	1031	1621	N. 16
988	1580	F. 17	1010	1601	Jy. 2	1032	1622	N. 5
989	1581	F. 5	1011	1602	Jn. 21	1033	1623	O. 25
990	1582	Ja. 26	1012	1603	Jn. 11	1034	1624	O. 14
991	1583	Ja.25*	1013	1604	My.30	1035	1625	O. 3
992	1584	Ja. 14	1014	1605	My.19	1036	1626	S. 22
993	1585	Ja. 3	1015	1606	My. 9	1037	1627	S. 12
994	1585	D. 23	1016	1607	Ap.28	1038	1628	Ag. 31
995	1586	D. 12	1017	1608	Ap.17	1039	1629	Ag. 21
996	1587	D. 2	1018	1609	Ap. 6	1040	1630	Ag. 10
997	1588	N. 20	1019	1610	Mr. 26	1041	1631	Jy. 30
998	1589	N. 10	1020	1611	Mr. 16	1042	1632	Jy. 19
999	1590	O. 30	1021	1612	Mr. 4	1043	1633	Jy. 8
1000	1591	O. 19	1022	1613	F. 21	1044	1634	Jn. 27

* Here is the change to the Gregorian or new style.

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
1045	1635	Jn. 17	1067	1656	O. 20	1089	1678	F. 23
1046	1636	Jn. 5	1068	1657	O. 9	1090	1679	F. 12
1047	1637	My. 26	1069	1658	S. 29	1091	1680	F. 2
1048	1638	My. 15	1070	1659	S. 18	1092	1681	Ja. 21
1049	1639	My. 4	1071	1660	S. 6	1093	1682	Ja. 10
1050	1640	Ap. 23	1072	1661	Ag. 27	1094	1682	D. 31
1051	1641	Ap. 12	1073	1662	Ag. 16	1095	1683	D. 20
1052	1642	Ap. 1	1074	1663	Ag. 5	1096	1684	D. 8
1053	1643	Mr. 22	1075	1664	Jy. 25	1097	1685	N. 28
1054	1644	Mr. 10	1076	1665	Jy. 14	1098	1686	N. 17
1055	1645	F. 27	1077	1666	Jy. 4	1099	1687	N. 7
1056	1646	F. 17	1078	1667	Jn. 23	1100	1688	O. 26
1057	1647	F. 6	1079	1668	Jn. 11	1101	1689	O. 15
1058	1648	Ja. 27	1080	1669	Jn. 1	1102	1690	O. 5
1059	1649	Ja. 15	1081	1670	My. 21	1103	1691	S. 24
1060	1650	Ja. 4	1082	1671	My. 10	1104	1692	S. 12
1061	1650	D. 25	1083	1672	Ap. 29	1105	1693	S. 2
1062	1651	D. 14	1084	1673	Ap. 18	1106	1694	Ag. 22
1063	1652	D. 2	1085	1674	Ap. 7	1107	1695	Ag. 12
1064	1653	N. 22	1086	1675	Mr. 28	1108	1696	Jy. 31
1065	1654	N. 11	1087	1676	Mr. 16	1109	1697	Jy. 20
1066	1655	O. 31	1088	1677	Mr. 6	1110	1698	Jy. 10

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
1111	1699	Jn. 29	1133	1720	N. 2	1155	1742	Mr. 8
1112	1700	Jn. 18	1134	1721	O. 22	1156	1743	F. 25
1113	1701	Jn. 8	1135	1722	O. 12	1157	1744	F. 15
1114	1702	My.28	1136	1723	O. 1	1158	1745	F. 3
1115	1703	My.17	1137	1724	S. 20	1159	1746	Ja. 24
1116	1704	My. 6	1138	1725	S. 9	1160	1747	Ja. 13
1117	1705	Ap. 25	1139	1726	Ag. 29	1161	1748	Ja. 2
1118	1706	Ap. 15	1140	1727	Ag. 19	1162	1748	D. 22
1119	1707	Ap. 4	1141	1728	Ag. 7	1163	1749	D. 11
1120	1708	Mr. 23	1142	1729	Jy. 27	1164	1750	N. 30
1121	1709	Mr. 13	1143	1730	Jy. 17	1165	1751	N. 20
1122	1710	Mr. 2	1144	1731	Jy. 6	1166	1752	N. 8
1123	1711	F. 19	1145	1732	Jn. 24	1167	1753	O. 29
1124	1712	F. 9	1146	1733	Jn. 14	1168	1754	O. 18
1125	1713	Ja. 28	1147	1734	Jn. 3	1169	1755	O. 7
1126	1714	Ja. 17	1148	1735	My.24	1170	1756	S. 26
1127	1715	Ja. 7	1149	1736	My.12	1171	1757	S. 15
1128	1715	D. 27	1150	1737	My. 1	1172	1758	S. 4
1129	1716	D. 16	1151	1738	Ap. 21	1173	1759	Ag. 25
1130	1717	D. 5	1152	1739	Ap. 10	1174	1760	Ag. 13
1131	1718	N. 24	1153	1740	Mr. 29	1175	1761	Ag. 2
1132	1719	N. 14	1154	1741	Mr. 19	1176	1762	Jy. 23

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
1177	1763	Jy. 12	1199	1784	N. 14	1221	1806	Mr. 21
1178	1764	Jy. 1	1200	1785	N. 4	1222	1807	Mr. 11
1179	1765	Jn. 20	1201	1786	O. 24	1223	1808	F. 28
1180	1766	Jn. 9	1202	1787	O. 13	1224	1809	F. 16
1181	1767	My. 30	1203	1788	O. 2	1225	1810	F. 6
1182	1768	My. 18	1204	1789	S. 21	1226	1811	Ja. 26
1183	1769	My. 7	1205	1790	S. 10	1227	1812	Ja. 16
1184	1770	Ap. 27	1206	1791	Ag. 31	1228	1813	Ja. 4
1185	1771	Ap. 16	1207	1792	Ag. 19	1229	1813	D. 24
1186	1772	Ap. 4	1208	1793	Ag. 9	1230	1814	D. 14
1187	1773	Mr. 25	1209	1794	Jy. 29	1231	1815	D. 3
1188	1774	Mr. 14	1210	1795	Jy. 18	1232	1816	N. 21
1189	1775	Mr. 4	1211	1796	Jy. 7	1233	1817	N. 11
1190	1776	F. 21	1212	1797	Jn. 26	1234	1818	O. 31
1191	1777	F. 9	1213	1798	Jn. 15	1235	1819	O. 20
1192	1778	Ja. 30	1214	1799	Jn. 5	1236	1820	O. 9
1193	1779	Ja. 19	1215	1800	My. 25	1237	1821	S. 28
1194	1780	Ja. 8	1216	1801	My. 14	1238	1822	S. 18
1195	1780	D. 28	1217	1802	My. 4	1239	1823	S. 7
1196	1781	D. 17	1218	1803	Ap. 23	1240	1824	Ag. 26
1197	1782	D. 7	1219	1804	Ap. 12	1241	1825	Ag. 16
1198	1783	N. 26	1220	1805	Ap. 1	1242	1826	Ag. 5

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day
1243	1827	Jy. 25	1265	1848	N. 27	1287	1870	Ap. 3
1244	1828	Jy. 14	1266	1849	N. 17	1288	1871	Mr. 23
1245	1829	Jy. 3	1267	1850	N. 6	1289	1872	Mr. 11
1246	1830	Jn. 22	1268	1851	O. 27	1290	1873	Mr. 1
1247	1831	Jn. 12	1269	1852	O. 15	1291	1874	F. 18
1248	1832	My. 31	1270	1853	O. 4	1292	1875	F. 7
1249	1833	My. 21	1271	1854	S. 24	1293	1876	Ja. 28
1250	1834	My. 10	1272	1855	S. 13	1294	1877	Ja. 16
1251	1835	Ap. 29	1273	1856	S. 1	1295	1878	Ja. 5
1252	1836	Ap. 18	1274	1857	Ag. 22	1296	1878	D. 26
1253	1837	Ap. 7	1275	1858	Ag. 11	1297	1879	D. 15
1254	1838	Mr. 27	1276	1859	Jy. 31	1298	1880	D. 4
1255	1839	Mr. 17	1277	1860	Jy. 20	1299	1881	N. 23
1256	1840	Mr. 5	1278	1861	Jy. 9	1300	1882	N. 12
1257	1841	F. 23	1279	1862	Jn. 29	1301	1883	N. 2
1258	1842	F. 12	1280	1863	Jn. 18	1302	1884	O. 21
1259	1843	F. 1	1281	1864	Jn. 6	1303	1885	O. 10
1260	1844	Ja. 22	1282	1865	My. 27	1304	1886	S. 30
1261	1845	Ja. 10	1283	1866	My. 16	1305	1887	S. 19
1262	1845	D. 30	1284	1867	My. 5	1306	1888	S. 7
1263	1846	D. 20	1285	1868	Ap. 24	1307	1889	Ag. 28
1264	1847	D. 9	1286	1869	Ap. 13	1308	1890	Ag. 17

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning Month and Day.
1309	1891	Ag. 7	1315	1897	Jn. 2	1321	1903	Mr.30
1310	1892	Jy. 26	1316	1898	My.22	1322	1904	Mr.18
1311	1893	Jy. 15	1317	1899	My.12	1323	1905	Mr. 8
1312	1894	Jy. 5	1318	1900	My. 1	1324	1906	F. 25
1313	1895	Jn. 24	1319	1901	Ap.20	1325	1907	F. 14
1314	1896	Jn. 12	1320	1902	Ap. 10			

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Dieses wichtige Buch wurde vom Referenten gleich nach seinem Erscheinen im Monatsblatte (Nr. 250, p. 207) gewürdigt, was mich der Pflicht enthebt, nochmals auf seine Verdienstlichkeit zurückzukommen. Es ist schon a. a. O. hervorgehoben worden, daß der Hauptwert des Buches in seiner Liste der Münzstätten liegt; ich erlaube mir, im nachstehenden einen kleinen Nachtrag neuer Prägeorte zu liefern, die sich in der kurzen Zeit seit dem Erscheinen des Manuals in meinen Notizen angesammelt haben, teils solche, die von Codrington übersehen wurden, teils ganz neue Orte, teils Verbesserungen, die ich vorzuschlagen wage:

Ejerdir, اكردور, sieh weiter oben, Qaramanen.

Endschezîdsche, انجزيجه, der arabische Name für die französische Kolonie Grande Comore.

England, انكلند, als Prägebezeichnung der neuesten marokkanischen Kupfermünzen.

Bad'a ist zu streichen; es ist dasselbe wie Todgha تدغة (p. 145). In einer Stadt Arabiens haben Idrisiden und Mowahhiden niemals geprägt.

Bordsch (Borj) Indrapur statt Brij J.

Borghly, برغلو, Seldschuqen, s. o.

Berlin, برلين, als Prägeort einiger moderner Münzen Marokkos (Paris ist erwähnt).

Büschendsch, بوشنج, Abbasiden, sieh des Referenten Contributions, Nr. 62.

Bosna, بوسنه, bedeutet Sarajewo, die Hauptstadt des ehemaligen Wilajets Bosna (unter Suleimân II., a. H. 1099).

Belweren, بيلويرن, Seldschuqen, s. o.

Dschezire, auch ohne Artikel جزيره, Qaraqojunly, Ahmed Tewhid, Nr. 926 bis 928.

Tschainitza, چاينچه, in Bosnien, sieh Besprechung im Monatsblatt, p. 208.

Habolta, جبلتا, ist zu streichen, beruht auf irrtümlicher Lesung; vgl. Contributions, Nr. 22.

Huwaiza, ist hinzuzufügen: Schahs von Persien.

Duster min el-Ahwâz دستر من الاهواز, schon auf zwei Dirhems angetroffen; cf. Contributions, Nr. 21.

Dewletâbâd, دولتاباد, in Persien (Contributions, Nr. 202).

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Raschtân, رشتان, Turkistan (Ahmed Tewh., p. 14, 15).

Zuha, زها, verbessern: Scherife von Mekka.

Sârûs, ساروس, Kleinasien, s. o.

Sârû Qawâq, ساروقواق, desgleichen.

Sarâi, سراى, für Bosna-Sarâi; siehe Monatsblatt, p. 208.

Selefke, سلفكه, in Cilicien. Wilajet Adana am mittelländischen Meere, 36° 22' N, 33° 53' O, Osmanen (Izzet Bey).

Sulemânschehr, سليمانشهر, Kleinasien (Seldschuqen, Ahmed Tewhîd) sieh oben.

Samâsûr, سماسور, } desgleichen.
Samûn, سماو, }

Sinûb (Sinope), سينوب, desgleichen.

Schehristân, شهرستان, Orthographie zu verbessern; Soret (III^me lettre, p. 23, VII^me, 26 und VIII^me, 24) hat irrtümlich شهريستان geschrieben; vergl. Frœhn, opuscula postuma I. p. 103, 6.

Dhafar, ضهفار, ist eine im Arabischen unmögliche Form; es heißt entweder Dahfâr oder ist wahrscheinlich nur eine Verstümmelung von Zafâr, Zufr (ظفر, ظفار); sieh Nützel, Rasuliden, p. 79, 80).

Qars, قارص, ist meines Wissens immer mit Sad geschrieben.

Kerd-Fennâ-Chosrû, كرد فناخسرو, Orthographie zu verbessern (der Ort ist nach dem bekannten Bajidensultan Adudeddaule benannt).

Koghûnia, كغونيه = قره حصار شرقى, Anatolien, Artiniden (Ahmed Tewhîd) s. o.

Gümüschpâzâr, كمشپازار, Seldschuqen, desgleichen.

Ma'den-Schehr, معدن شهر, desgleichen.

Moks (Mokus), مكس, Wilajet Wân, Osmanen. Cf. Besprechung im Monatsblatt, p. 208.

Milâs, ميلاس, Kleinasien, Wilajet Adana, Liwa Mentesche, 37° 20' N, 27° 27' O, Seldschuqen (Ismâ'il Ghâlib, Teqwim-i-Seldsch. p. 93).

Wâdi-Äsch, وادى اش, = Guadix ist die bekannte Stadt in der Provinz Granada in Spanien, 37° 18' N, 6° 32' O, nicht Guarda im nördlichen Portugal, wo die Nasriden nichts zu tun hatten.

Welez, وليز, Rumelien; Osmanen; sieh Contributions, Nr. 193.

Jenischehr ist die richtige Aussprache von يكيشهر

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